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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, MAY 27, 1865.

WE CONGRATULATE OUR READERS, the profession at large, and ourselves, on the successful issue of the first "event" in the campaign against the certificate tax. Our readers will find elsewhere in this number a tolerably full account of the debate, as well as a complete list of the division; and a note of the principal lawyers present and absent on the occasion. The profession must not, however, suppose that because a narrow majority of a moderately full House of Commons has pronounced in their favour, therefore the battle is won. It is true that the tax is, and has now been generally acknowledged to be, unjust and exceptional; that in its origin it is a war tax, and moreover a war tax which owed its inception, not to any general principle, but to the momentary pressure on the minister of an unexpected deficit added to an unexpected opposition to a proposed addition to the assessed taxes; and that it has already been condemned by the House of Commons in successive Parliaments; but then the facilities which the practice of Parliament puts into the hands of every Government for the interposition of difficulty and delay render the carrying of an Act, in the teeth of their opposition, almost an impossibility. Indeed, it is only of late years that such an idea could have been mooted at all. No Government, prior to 1847, would have remained in office for a day after a private member had obtained leave to bring in a bill which they had opposed "with the whole strength of the Government." Lord Melbourne even went so far, in 1838, as to offer his resignation because he was left in a majority of five, though a personal difficulty, to which we need not advert, prolonged the existence of the Government rather against its will. If, therefore, the Government are determined to cling to this £150,000 a-year, we warn the profession that they have a long and arduous fight before them, though we do not doubt that, if they relax not their efforts, justice will, in the end, prevail.

Defeated in Parliament, and left almost alone, in debate, to defend the tax against a host of opponents, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought a new ally into the field. The *Times*, with its characteristic facility for laying hold of the "clap-trap" side of every question, has been called out to do battle with "these attorneys."

The arguments of Mr. Gladstone are taken up and treated of in a generalizing style, to which is added a little of the natural—made to order—thunder of "great Jove," which rather reminds us of our old friend Strepsiadæ.* After stating that it is a question in which the public will take but little interest, the writer goes on to say that it—

Is not easy to see how the lawyers are led to the conclusion that the tax "presses, with the utmost severity," upon them. "In the first place, the taxation of trades is part of the financial system of England. As Mr. Gladstone justly asked, why should an auctioneer, or a pawnbroker—the latter of whom lives on the contributions of the poorest class—be left to pay his annual impost, while the attorney is freed from his? Then there is the duty on licenses for the sale of spirits, and on refreshment-rooms, and that paid by brewers and distillers, by postmasters, by dealers in game, in tea, and tobacco, making up altogether nearly £2,000,000 a-year. As Mr. Gladstone stated, the amount paid, exclu-

sively of the licenses on the sale of spirits, is not less than £600,000 annually. While this large revenue is collected by taxing trades, why should so lucrative a calling as that of an attorney be exempted without some general change in the system of taxation? Should a greater economy in expenditure enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to dispense with a part of his resources, it may be that these attorneys', and auctioneers', and pawnbrokers' duties might be properly diminished or abolished. But to relieve the first-named class, without respect to the others, is certainly not demanded by justice."

If "these attorneys" had asked to have the tax, now imposed upon them, laid upon the auctioneers and pawnbrokers, there might have been some ground for adopting this line of argument, but it is absurd to say that there is any injustice in putting forward a claim to be considered in the remission of taxation. As well might it be said that the reduction of the duty on tea involved, of necessary consequence, a corresponding reduction of all customs' duties, or that the repeal of the paper duty rendered it unjust to continue the malt tax. If auctioneers and pawnbrokers have a good case for relief from special taxation, let them bring it forward, and it may be that their claims, and those of "these attorneys," may have to compete for priority of remission, but it is absurd to say that the existence of that tax is any basis for retaining the tax paid by attorneys. But we deny the supposed analogy on which the whole argument rests; on what principle attorneys and solicitors are classed with traders we are at a loss to understand; and if they cannot be so classed, then the same line which the *Times* has adopted as to auctioneers and pawnbrokers, would equally apply to any other class that is subject to taxation at all, and the argument would have been, as against the remission of, say, the advertisement duty, equally valuable—that is to say, still utterly futile. The ground on which we claim exemption from this tax is, that no other profession is taxed in a similar way, and that the case of a profession—that is, of persons whose sole "stock-in-trade, plant or machinery," are their brains, and who are, therefore, obliged to undergo a long and expensive preparatory education,—is very different from that of traders who embark tangible property in a mercantile speculation, or of artisans, who are not solely dependant for their bread on the cultivation of their intellects, among whom, we think, the auctioneers and pawnbrokers ought properly to be classed. It is not hard to understand the position of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who declined to enter into the merits of the case for the simple reason that he had no surplus revenue to give up, or the force of an argument such as that by which we were defeated in 1850, that some other class had a prior claim, but the disingenuous and fallacious line of defence adopted by Mr. Gladstone and his faithful henchman, consisting partly in a false analogy, and partly in an appeal to an unreasonable prejudice, is one which we trust the country and, through them, the coming House of Commons, will have the good sense and firmness to repudiate.

We especially congratulate our Irish friends on the result of their endeavours. It will be seen that sixty-two Irish members voted or paired, of whom fifty-two were in favour of the motion, and only ten against it. The names of Mr. John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Murphy (the new member for Cork, from whom his brethren of the profession looked for such great things), were conspicuous by their absence.

CONFESSIONS TO CLERGYMEN, made to them as clergymen, verge so closely on things of another world that they have raised a conflict between the opinions of judges and the principle of the law respecting privileged communication. Chief Justice Best said, in *Broad v. Pitt*, 3 C. & P. 519, that he, for one, would never compel a clergyman to disclose communications made to him by a prisoner; and Mr. Baron Alderson, in *R. v. Griffin*, 6 Cox, 219, expressed an opinion that such communications ought not to be disclosed. The principle of the

* Aristoph. *Tab.*

law is, that there is privilege only where a due administration of justice requires that the veil of secrecy be not withdrawn. The intercourse of an accused person and his legal adviser is alone protected. He and those men skilled in jurisprudence and practice, by whose aid he must be defended, are one in the sight of the law. It is difficult, then, to understand on what ground, other than the ground of feeling, any attempt can be made to extend the privilege to the revelations confided by a penitent heart or a troubled conscience to a minister of religion. Whether religious feeling, setting itself above the law, has been a curse or a blessing to the world, let the reader of history judge. The lawyer, either when the cry of infidelity is raised against the philosophic essayist, or when the alarm of episcopal revolt is sounded against the historical critic, or even when calumny, in the ecclesiastical interest, threatens the fearless and masterly lay judge, meets the passionate onset of lawless piety with the simple, secular answer that he stands upon the statutes of the realm, and the recorded decisions of the courts.

The legal obligation upon a clergyman in the witness-box is as plain as upon the members of his congregation in the same place. It is true that the law of England encourages confession for unburdening of the conscience, and receiving spiritual consolation and ease, and that the minister receiving the confession is excused from presenting the offender to the magistrate, and is, moreover, enjoined by the canon law not to reveal it. But in a court of justice he is no more excused from speaking the truth, and the whole truth, than he is, according to the common law, from swearing, because "swear not at all" has been enjoined on him, and his fellow Christians, by a higher than canonical authority. In all other respects than giving information against the offender, the minister is left to the full operation of the rules of the common law, which recognize no distinction between clergymen and laymen, but provide that all confessions, not confided to legal counsel, must be disclosed when required for the purposes of justice (Taylor, § 838).

The Rev. Mr. Wagner, perpetual curate of St. Paul's Church, Brighton, is either ignorant of this branch of the common law, or, which appears the more probable, considers that he has "a mission" in an extra legal region. Before the magistrates at Trowbridge on the 4th, his first manifestation of being something more than a subject and citizen, if not than a man, was his attempt, after being sworn, to supersede his duty to give evidence concerning the second greatest crime known to the law, by putting in a written statement. He read one paper to the effect that the accused had, upon a request made to him on account of a "difficulty," been admitted to a house which "is attached to St. Mary's Church, and is a house for religious ladies"—whatever that may mean—that she had made a voluntary confession, and that she proposed to be taken before a magistrate. The other written statement being postponed by the bench, the witness declined to divulge anything which might criminate the accused, but had passed in confession. It would be "a breach of the confessional." The chairman reminded the reverend witness that he was in a court of justice, on his oath; that he had sworn before God to speak the truth, and the whole truth; to which the witness answered—"My duty to God forbids me to divulge anything that is said in the confessional." This written statement was, in substance, that all the communication which Mr. Wagner had with the accused had been of "the most strictly confidential kind," and under "the seal" of confession. He should therefore feel it his duty, as a clergyman of the church, to decline answering any questions whatever which might have any tendency to criminate the accused, or to divulge anything which had been communicated to him under the seal of "secrecy" or confession.

The ground then taken by the Rev. Mr. Wagner, ignorant or not ignorant of the specific law, is, that at least it is his duty, as a clergyman of the Church of

England, to ignore the law of England. Even had he not taken an oath in court, so help him God, to the contrary, we might, were it our office, make a pithy sermon in one or two lines on obedience to the law; but consistency in the duty to God in refusing to divulge the truth, and in swearing before God to speak the whole truth, is as far out of the reach of ethics, spiritual or moral, as it is beyond any miserable system of positive law.

How is this ethical mystery to be explained? We only seek explanation. We have no intention, either of reviling Mr. Wagner, or of holding him up to ridicule. No doubt he is a very good fellow at bottom, if one knew him better. It is merely a case of extraordinary theory, like the Roman theory that the world, astronomical and, according to a recent papal circular, political and moral, stands still. The Cardinals, too, are, in all probability, very good fellows in their way. All that one wishes, besides being out of danger, is to understand their theory. In the present case, we believe that it is to the papal jurists recourse must be had to explain Mr. Wagner. He admits, by taking the oath, that he is compellable to give evidence. They admit the like compulsion; but they hold that confessions to a priest are not within the rule of evidence, since these confessions are made, not so much to the priest, as to the deity whom he represents. Hence, they go so far as to argue that the priest, when appearing as a witness in his private character, may lawfully swear that he knows nothing of the subject: "*Quod illud, quod scit, scit ut deus, et ut deus non producit in testem, sed ut homo, et tanquam homo ignorat illud super quo producit.*" This is the teaching of Mascardi, apostolic protonotary in the sixteenth century. In like manner, Mr. Wagner takes the oath *tanquam homo*, but is not bound by it to disclose *quod scit ut deus*.

If there be not some such divine casuistry in the business, where is the refusal to break "the seal" to stop? Is it only a clergyman of the Church of England that is to have his spiritual chaff-wax? The various denominations of dissenters will put in their claim for secrecy. The lady superior of St. Mary's Home did, in fact, at Trowbridge, raise her semi-spiritual shield of "religious conversation." Where, then, is it to stop? But we are afraid that the subtlest casuistry will not avail. Even were confession a sacrament in Mr. Wagner's belief, he would not be in a better legal position, for a Roman Catholic priest must equally bow to the law with a Protestant clergyman.

An appeal to Mr. Wagner's good sense may possibly save him, if he wishes to be saved, from martyrdom at the Salisbury assizes. The facts show that, at least, he countenances the confession made to the magistrates, although he will not disclose the confession made to himself. Both he and the lady superior accompanied the accused to the London police court, where it was first put in. But the value of the judicial confession will depend upon the circumstances in which it originated. The state of mind which was induced by the conversations and spiritual communications at the home ought to be taken into consideration by the Court in determining whether the judicial confession be the result of ambition of notoriety, or of a desire to be rid of life, or of an anxiety to screen a relative, or of an overwrought and fantastic imagination. All such cases have actually occurred, therefore let not their possibility or probability be hastily rejected in the pride of any man's commonplace experience. Now, when Mr. Wagner is asked "what led to her telling you," he says "that is a question I shall not answer." But it is precisely the question which the judge will have answered. In *Gilham's case*, 1 Moo. C. C. 187, where the prisoner had been influenced by the chaplain to confess privately, and the mayor, when sent for to receive the confession, began by warning the prisoner that it would be given in evidence against him, that he must exercise his discretion and say little or nothing, as he might think best, and that, if he had changed his mind, the mayor would

retire, and would not feel angry at having been sent for in vain, Mr. Justice Littledale yet thought that after what the chaplain had said to the prisoner, nothing that the mayor said could do away with the effect which the chaplain had produced in his mind.

The principle on which confessions to clergymen are receivable in evidence is so clear from *Gilham's case*, that, for Mr. Wagner's advantage, we add some of its circumstances. What the law considers in cases of confession generally, and in such a confession in particular, is, whether there has been any inducement likely to make it untrue. The hope of escape is such an inducement; ease of conscience is not. In the present case, hope of escape was out of the question; but, unless the conversations which took place prior to the confession in court be revealed, it is difficult to say whether ease of conscience, or any of the other motives we have mentioned be the true one. Gilham, when the chaplain went to him in the prison, at his request, after his examination before the mayor, said he knew he was a sinner, and should soon die. This had reference to a robbery which he had plainly committed on his mistress, besides his alleged murder of his fellow servant. They spoke of the robbery. The chaplain then asked him if there was not something still more heavy on his conscience. He said, he knew he was a sinner, and was suspected of the murder. The chaplain, as the minister of God, warned him not to add sin to sin by attempting to dissemble. He explained to the prisoner the nature of true repentance, and told him that before God it would be better for him to confess his sins. He read to him part of the Communion Service, and thinking that he was going to confess, proposed to send for the gaoler. Seeing the prisoner agitated and perturbed, he said while that was the case he could afford him no real comfort, and that the prisoner could not but himself feel sensible that he was more concerned in the dreadful deed than he had admitted. He left the prisoner, and went to him again in the afternoon of the same day, and exhorted him to weigh what had been said about confessing his sins before God, telling him that his fear of the prisoner's participation in the deed was fully confirmed, and that while the prisoner was in that state of mind he could not afford him consolation. After the second interview the gaoler saw the prisoner and told him he was satisfied of his guilt. The prisoner then confessed to the gaoler, and afterwards to the mayor, when sent for to the prison. All the judges but one, who was absent, were unanimously of opinion that the confessions were properly received in evidence, and Gilham was executed. The case shows that the prior conversations between the chaplain and the prisoner were regarded as part of the *res gestæ* of the confession. So will they be regarded by the Assize Court, in July next, when the prisoner, who has now confessed to the Trowbridge magistrates, will stand at the bar, not entirely without Mr. Wagner's concurrence.

THE REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT of the Middlesex magistrates, on which we felt it to be our duty to make some comments a short time ago,* has borne its appropriate fruit in the shape of a fresh crop of litigation.

Had the magistrates, as they were, in our opinion, in duty bound to do, granted a case for the Court of Queen's Bench, we should never have heard of the application to Mr. Tyrwhitt, which our readers will find elsewhere in our columns. It is impossible that, on a disputed point of this nature, the judgment of a Court which gives no reasons for, and puts forth its own power to stifle appeals from, its decisions, can ever be considered as final.

It is instructive to contrast the care which the superior judges take to remove every technical difficulty that may lie in the way of an appeal from them, on any point involving a principle, with the conduct of the Middlesex bench in this case. This is peculiarly the case with the Lord Chancellor, whose desire never

to throw any impediment in the way of an appeal to the House of Lords, shows itself in almost every judgment he delivers. But these judges can afford to be appealed from, perhaps those do not think that they can.

THE LETTER addressed by the Secretary of the Poor Law Board to the London parishes bears evidence to the fact that at length the force of public opinion has awakened inquiry into the treatment of paupers. The untimely death of Richard Gibson will bear such fruit as will give fresh life to many a neglected invalid in the sick-wards of the metropolitan workhouses, and the summary justice executed upon the doctor and nurse will show workhouse officials that there is a higher power able and willing to punish their misdoings.

ALL THOSE OF OUR READERS whose business has lain in the Court of Chancery, will join with us in sincere regret for the early death of Henry Traill Erskine, Esq., Secretary of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. The learned gentleman, who was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, on the 24th November, 1840, expired on Sunday last. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Justice Erskine, and a grandson of the illustrious advocate of that name, who was Lord Chancellor in Mr. Fox's short-lived administration in 1807.

A RUMOUR that Mr. Kennett Macaulay, Q.C., intended to retire from the representation of Cambridge, on the ground of ill-health, is contradicted. The learned gentleman will again offer himself for the borough in conjunction with Mr. F. S. Powell, the other sitting member.

WE HEAR THAT MR. ROEBUCK, Q.C., has written to his friends at Sheffield that he will take no other verdict on his recent parliamentary conduct, which has given dissatisfaction in some quarters, but that of a public meeting, and that he will shortly visit the electors.

MR. HENRY MATHER JACKSON, son of Mr. William Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle, has issued an address to the electors of Birkenhead, which has appeared in the local papers. Mr. Jackson was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, on the 17th November, 1855.

MR. GORST, a barrister, who has been for some time in our Transatlantic colonies, has issued an address to the electors of Hastings.

RE THE ADELPHI HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—BEST'S CASE.

The case the name of which appears at the head of this paper will be found reported 13 W. R. 632. The decision, which is one of the Master of the Rolls, will, we have little doubt, be received with astonishment and dissatisfaction, as well by ordinary men of business as, more particularly, by lawyers; and the dissatisfaction will, we think, increase in proportion as the natural sense of equity has been cultivated by education.

Mr. Best, in October, 1862, applied for shares in the above-named company, and paid a deposit on the number applied for, the application was in the common form, agreeing to take the shares allotted on any less number. No allotment was ever made, and on the winding-up of the company, it was sought to include Mr. Best in the number of contributories for the number of shares applied for, he naturally objected, but on the case being heard, the Master of the Rolls decided that his objection was bad, and that he was properly placed on the list. The decision is given very briefly in this report, though there is every reason to suppose not much more so than it was delivered, and it is stated to have been given without hearing a reply.

It is, we must say, to us, a matter of marvel how a judicial mind could have brought itself to this conclusion, involving, as it seems to do, the necessary premise, that

a conditional offer unaccepted, and the condition of which has never been performed, amounts to a contract by which the offering party is bound. There can be no manner of doubt that such a proposal as that made in the above-named case would not have bound the company to allot any shares to Mr. Best: if the directors thought the matter looked promising and that the shares were likely to bring a premium they might with impunity have rejected Mr. Best's offer and taken up the shares themselves, it is only when the company proves insolvent that Mr. Best is a shareholder in case of the directors. This may be law, though we very much doubt it; it is certainly not justice, it is certainly not, at all events, the perfection of human reason, and we should have been glad if the Master of the Rolls, when delivering a judgment so startling to ordinary consciences and ordinary intellects, had condescended to give us some reasons for it, some insight into the inscrutable workings of the judicial mind which led it to a conclusion so far at variance with that arrived at by the non-judicial practitioner.

¶ As the judgment gives no clue to the reasons on which it was founded we are driven to seek for those reasons in the argument offered on behalf of the official liquidator and the cases cited in support of that argument. The argument seems to have been that the allotment of shares was an internal act and need not be notified to the shareholders, and that their rights could not be varied by omission to allot. This might be parodied by the substitution for the words allotment of shares of the equivalent words acceptance of the proposal, and then the absurdity of it becomes glaring. The acceptance or refusal of the proposal to take shares is, indeed, an internal act, but to say that the acceptance or refusal to accept cannot alter the rights of the proposer is a manifest absurdity; if the proposal be not accepted the proposer, indeed, cannot compel the acceptance, but he can require the restitution of his deposit; he can, however, claim nothing in the company, and he is not a shareholder, if the proposal be accepted, he cannot recover his deposit, he can claim his share in the profits of the company, if it gain profits, and he must bear his share in its losses, in short he becomes a shareholder. It is absurd to say the allotment does not alter the rights of shareholders, for, till allotment there are no shareholders distinct from the promoters themselves, and if there are none they can have no rights.

So much for the argument; now let us examine the cases. The first is *Cookney's case*, reported 7 W. R. 22, 26 Bev. 6, and on appeal 3 De G. & J. 170, how far does this case give a colour for the principal decision. There there had been a verbal application for shares which had been *consequently allotted*, and for which the applicant, upon notice of such allotment, paid the deposit, he had, indeed, subsequently refused to sign the articles of association, but it is quite plain that here there was a completed contract by proposal and acceptance, and the subsequent breach of part of his contract by Mr. Cookney, in refusing to execute the articles, could not discharge him from his contract generally; indeed, the principal point contested in the case was whether the contract must, or must not, be in writing, and it was on the absence of a written proposal to take the shares, that Mr. Cookney's advisers principally relied.

Now it is hardly necessary to point out that this case can have no bearing on the principal case, in which it is conceded that no allotment, *i.e.*, no acceptance of Mr. Best's proposal to take the shares upon which, if the company had turned out successful, he could have compelled the delivery of the shares to him, was ever made; it was on the contrary, the very ground of the decision in *Cookney's case*, that the contract by proposal to take the shares and acceptance of such proposal was completed by acceptance.

The only other case cited in support of the official liquidator's argument was *Bloxam's case*, 12 W. R. 700, 995. Here the facts were very nearly as in

Cookney's case, there was a verbal proposal, and a payment of deposit, and an allotment of the shares, the principal difference between the cases was that in this case, the deposit was paid prior to allotment on a contract, that if no allotment should be made the deposit should be refunded, and no notification of the allotment was given to the shareholder. Here, however, though the case was not so clear as in *Cookney's*, there was a concluded agreement, the acceptance of the proposal to take shares was complete by the allotment. In the words of Lord Justice Turner—"The company made the allotment, and, on this being done, the contract was no longer open." We put it to our readers how far this case can be an authority on the principal case in which *the company did not make the allotment*. So far from its being an authority in favour of the Master of the Rolls decision, it seems to us pregnant with authority the other way. The company did not make the allotment, and therefore the contract remained open—that is to say, there was no contract. There was a proposal to take shares unaccepted on behalf of the company; the proposer, Mr. Best, so far from being a contributory, seems to us to have been a creditor of the company, for the amount of his deposit paid at the time of his proposal, and for which no consideration was ever given to him. We understand the case is to be carried further, and we trust it may; its reversal will clear our law from a stain which must rest on it if the judgment below be maintained, unless, indeed, the report of the case should prove to be inaccurate, which, considering the high character of the publication in which it appears, is most improbable. An authoritative declaration of the law, in a sense contrary to that laid down in the principal case, will, we feel sure, give no less satisfaction to the general public, than it will to all who feel a true interest in the science of our law, and its consonance with the dictates of enlightened reason.

PUBLIC AUDIT.

Practically speaking it is not possible to exercise too much caution in dealing with the accounts of money entrusted to officials to be expended for public purposes. It is in the nature of things that no individual is capable of conducting personally every pecuniary transaction with which he is concerned, simply for the very obvious reason that no man can be in two different places at one and the same time, and therefore a certain amount of confidence must be reposed in others; and these remarks apply with tenfold force to such a body as the Government of a great empire; but such a necessity need never prevent an examination taking place of accounts to be rendered vouching for the expenditure made.

Within the last fifteen years there have been several cases in which official peculation has been allowed to run riot for a very lengthened period, and has only been discovered as it were by a mere chance. A fraudulent clerk may, and always will, direct his talents against the weakest part of the system he administers, and we are ready to admit that even the most perfect set of rules and regulations may at times fall short in their object; but it cannot be for a moment conceded that a fraud could go on for thirty years without being found out, unless it existed by the aid of some culpable negligence. We have not at hand for reference the precise facts of the scandalous dealings with public moneys at Doctors'-commons, which were exposed some years ago, but, to the best of our recollection, they very much resemble the more recent and notorious defalcations of the Clerk of the Patents.

Now, as to this question of culpable negligence we have not far to go for evidence of how it may arise.

"In the course of the investigation into the charges against Mr. Edmunds, the committee were at a loss to understand how it could have happened that after he had been making payments into the exchequer for many years—down to August, 1852—he should suddenly have discontinued his payments, and for twelve years afterwards neither have paid

over nor even accounted for the public money in his hands, and yet no notice whatever should have been taken of his default. The committee, therefore, were desirous of being furnished with some information as to the audit to which Mr. Edmunds' accounts ought to have been subjected. They were accordingly attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Arbuthnot from the Treasury. These witnesses stated that, in their opinion, there was no check whatever upon Mr. Edmunds in his office of Clerk of the Patents. That the 7th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, requires—among other officers—the Clerk of the Patents to account for the fees and emoluments received by him once every three months, and to pay them into the Exchequer; and it enacts 'that the account of the party so paying such fees shall be verified by his oath, which oath any one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery is hereby required and authorised to administer.' But the Chancellor of the Exchequer said 'he imagined that no audit was provided by the Act, and that there would be no check beyond that of the oath of the Clerk of the Patents, and even that would be liable to this observation—that it was not made by the Act the duty of any person to see that the clerk took the affidavit.' It appears to have been discovered, in the case of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who is comprised in the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, that the provisions of the Act were wholly insufficient, and a subsequent Act—the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 47, s. 5—was passed, which requires that officer to account for his fees to the Treasury in such form and manner as they shall direct. It is unfortunate that when this defect in the Act was found to exist in respect to one of the officers mentioned in it, it was not discovered that it extended equally to the Clerk of the Patents, that similar protection to the public might have been provided against his defalcations. It appears from the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that unless some change has been introduced as to the accounting of the Clerk of the Patents (of which he is not aware), it is a true description of that officer that he may hold in his hands just as much public money as he thinks fit, and pay it if he thinks fit, and, if he pay nothing at all, there are no means of calling him to account for such non-payment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also stated 'that, as regards the custody of money, and accounting for money, the present state of the law is very deficient indeed—not with respect to the great branches of revenue, but with respect to the miscellaneous heads of receipt relating to a great variety of funds, which come into the hands of public officers without belonging to the public.' This deficient state of the law should not be allowed to continue, as it not only imperils the custody of public money, but offers to various persons employed in the public service temptation to misconduct."

Yes; and then our public servants, when they are found out, turn round upon us and say we ought to audit their accounts, at least, every year, and not leave them for thirty years because it makes what is "coming from" them such a heavy amount to be replaced or repaid at one time. The temptation is too great for human nature to withstand, and the Treasury has been severely blamed for allowing any official to have within his keeping, and to receive from year to year for thirty years, large sums of money without requiring or enforcing any account. And rightly blamed we must assert; when the Treasury found, as they must have found, that their Act, as amended, did not affect the Clerk of the Patents, it was their duty to have brought before the Legislature such an Act as would rectify the omission. But we must guard ourselves from being understood to mean that the omissions of the Treasury can form any excuse or even palliation for the defalcations of an official; far from it; the public look for responsibility in the highest departments and expect the juniors to be responsible to these.

On the 7th day of June, 1864, we find Mr. Edmunds giving evidence before the select committee on the Patent Office, and in answer to question No. 325, he says, "With regard to financial affairs I am responsible; but I do not deal in financial affairs with the Commissioners of Patents, I deal with the Treasury and the Audit Office. The whole question of finance is under the control of the Treasury;" and in a paper handed in by him to the committee, and which forms part of his

evidence, we find the following clause, "The whole of the fees paid, on the passing of patents, are taken in stamps, as also the receipts on the sale of printed specifications, indexes, abridgments, and other works. In this manner the revenue of the office is passed to the Consolidated Fund, and the sum required for the expenditure of the office (fees of law officers, incidental expenses, salaries, and compensations) is voted annually by Parliament upon an estimate settled by the Treasury with the Clerk of the Patents. The money required for the incidental expenses of the Patent Office, library, and museum, is imprest from time to time to the Clerk of the Patents. He passes his accounts with the Treasury and the Commissioners of Audit."

At the very moment of his giving that evidence he had passed no accounts for more than a quarter of a century, and the storm which had been impending was about to burst upon his head, and on the 24th of June—about a fortnight later—he sent in his resignation. The same impunity which for thirty years had attended his malpractices might still be of service to him, provided only the uninitiated could be kept in the dark. Had it been the duty of anyone to require these accounts to be handed in and audited periodically, an investigation of books and accounts must have revealed the true state of the case, but, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Edmunds might hold in his hands just as much public money as he thought fit, and there were no means of calling him to account; in fact he was responsible to no one, and took advantage of his position.

All officials receiving public money ought, by law, to be subjected to such checks as will leave no loophole for fraud, either on the Treasury, as we have seen in the example of the Patent Office, or on individuals, by means of demands made, as recently complained of, for legacy or succession duty long since paid.

It is obvious that, under the most ordinary and cursory system of audit, any excess of authority in expenditure, or absence of voucher for what is charged, must at once appear upon an account, while it is equally clear that, in the absence of all accounts, no audit can take place, and an opening is afforded for all kinds of speculation. But not only do the smaller fry of public officials require a salutary check upon their doings, but even some of the great leviathans of official life do that which, if brought prominently to the light of day, would bring upon them discredit, if not disgrace.

There is a class of persons ever ready to misuse the knowledge gained by these occasional *exposés*, and to argue from analogy that if the public are defrauded in one instance they may be in all, and that if one official is in fault the whole staff is composed of fraudulent defaulters. No doubt should exist on a matter so important as the honour and integrity of those charged with the administration of public moneys, and it behoves the Legislature to see to it, that all public accounts be made the subject of audit.

COURTS.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.)

May 25.—*In re W. E. Goatly*.—Mr. Walter Ephraim Goatly, sued as W. E. Goatly, was a solicitor carrying on business at 5, Mitre-court-buildings, and having a residence at Shooting-common, in Kent. He was adjudicated a bankrupt by Mr. F. Seudamore, the Registrar of the County Court of Kent, who also granted an order for the bankrupt's release from custody, and for the prosecution of the further proceedings in London. The bankrupt owes a sum of £847, of which £311 appears to be due to unsecured creditors; and the assets surrendered by the bankrupt consist of debtors good, £76; and debtors doubtful, £373. At the first meeting two creditors proved their debts, and an assignee was appointed. The bankrupt now applied by adjournment to pass his examination, and for an order of discharge.

Mr. John Burton appeared on behalf of the assignees; and Mr. Griffiths supported the bankrupt.

There was no opposition to the passing of the examination, the accounts being substantially the best which could be rendered, though, in the absence of any statement of the deficiency, it was impossible to say that they were completely satisfactory.

Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.—Have you ever been in difficulties before Mr. Goatley?

The bankrupt.—In 1849 I was unfortunately liable upon certain bills, and I then suffered.

It was elicited by Mr. Burton that some of the bills upon which the bankrupt was liable did not appear in the schedule, while others appeared for lesser amounts than were actually due.

On this ground it was suggested that another adjournment was inevitable, and his Honour so decided and adjourned the sitting accordingly.

MARLBOROUGH STREET POLICE COURT.

May 23.—Mr. Roberts applied to Mr. Tyrwhitt for a summons against the proprietor of the Alhambra for allowing stage dancing and theatrical representations, the place of public resort not being licensed for such performances. The magistrate would recollect that the elaborate judgment given by him, after hearing evidence on both sides, had been reversed on appeal at the Middlesex Sessions. This reversal, he would venture to assert, had caused general surprise, and was opposed to the opinion of the majority of the legal profession. Had the magistrate done at the time what he was solicited to do, imposed such a fine as would have obliged the defendants to take the case to the judge, the present application would not have been necessary, for such a decision would have been given as would have set the question at rest. He thought that Mr. Tyrwhitt, in justice to himself, his decision having been overridden by the magistrates, ought to grant a new summons.

Mr. TYRWHITT said he would take a little time to consider the application. He must pay respect and proper deference to the opinion of a Court which was regarded as superior to a police court. He presumed that Mr. Roberts made the application on fresh evidence.

Mr. Roberts said the evidence was precisely similar to the evidence brought forward on the original charge. The same ballet and the same accessories would be put in evidence.

Mr. TYRWHITT said that case having been decided he could not think of granting another summons to try it over again.

Mr. Roberts said, although the case and evidence would be similar, the offence would be a fresh one, the ballet having been played continuously.

Mr. TYRWHITT.—That of course would make a difference. He would say that his opinion remained the same as it was when he gave his judgment. He could not, however, show such a want of courtesy to the Middlesex magistrates as to decide on the application at once.

Mr. Roberts said a case was applied for, but refused by the Middlesex magistrates, who indeed came to that decision before they entered the court. The real question was not tried at the sessions. The magistrates only took into consideration that they had been in the habit of granting licenses under the 25 Geo. 2, and whether the ballet-dancing exceeded that kind of dancing intended to be covered by such license. They held that it did not, but they did not thereby decide the legal question, which was whether the 25 Geo. 2 gave the power to magistrates to grant dancing licenses. When the magistrates granted the license to Mr. E. T. Smith, they said the Alhambra must not be made a casino; they would only grant the license for stage dancing. This, he contended, was beyond the authority of the magistrates, and was the real question to be determined.

Mr. TYRWHITT said the question was, no doubt, a very important one. He would take a few days to decide upon the application for another summons.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WIDENING OF CAREY-STREET.

Sir,—Will you call the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Works to the following fact? There is now being built at the corner of Carey-street, Chancery-lane, one of the handsomest blocks of buildings in London, and of considerable breadth in Carey-street. Conterminous with that breadth in Carey-street an ugly, tumble-down range of build-

ings has just been pulled down, and as it was out of the line of street, and left barely room for a carriage to pass, I, in my simplicity, set it down to the list of good works of the Board of Works, and rejoiced in the prospect of a widened and immensely improved street. Judge, then, of my astonishment and disgust when I saw, a day or two ago, announced on boards at each end that the ground was "valuable freehold," and was "to let" for building purposes. I believe every human being who passes up Chancery-lane will agree with me that it would be a lasting disgrace if that were to happen, and if it were not thrown into the street.

May 23.

A CITIZEN AND LAWYER.

THE SOLICITORS' HALF-HOLIDAY.

Sir,—I am indebted to the *Solicitors' Journal* for the report of the meeting of the attorneys and solicitors society, held last week, in Dublin, and am well pleased to see the solicitors there have approved of the principle of granting a half-holiday to their clerks. I sincerely hope that the solicitors in England will follow this laudable example. I cannot say that our fellow-clerks in the sister-country are overworked, but I venture to assert they are not kept closer to work than your obedient servant,

A LONDON LAW CLERK.

TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following query in your next impression of the *Solicitor's Journal*:—

"Is it necessary to make a demand upon the premises charged, or at the house of the occupier, before serving a notice of distress?"

"Or may such notice be served by a postal registered letter, or otherwise, in the first instance?" K. M.

THE PARTNERSHIP LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir,—Although the principle or supposed principle of this bill has been accepted by the House of Commons, as representatives of the mercantile part of the community, the following observation upon the mode in which the principle is carried out, will, I hope, not be considered too late.

Considering that the bill is intended to apply to contracts which mercantile men may make with one another, under an infinite variety of circumstances, and frequently without any legal assistance, its enactments ought to be as simple and as independent of technical distinctions as possible. But, on the contrary, the bill in question is remarkable for the arbitrary manner in which, probably from inadvertence, the scope of its operation is limited to certain specified cases, excluding others upon distinctions which no one, not a lawyer, would perceive to be material.

Thus the first clause only applies to a "loan of money," and not to providing money for a trader, by accepting bills or otherwise becoming surety for him; nor is it by any means clear that it applies to a loan made in goods, or in bills, or even to a loan paid to the borrower in the form of a cheque.

Again, the *third* section applies to an annuity given to the widow or child of a deceased partner, but not to an annuity given to a grandchild, mother, or sister, or to an illegitimate child, nor, apparently, to one given *in trust* for the widow or child, with discretionary powers vested in the trustee.

Again, a tradesman retiring from business can secure a payment varying with the subsequent profits for himself, but not for his widow or child. For the latter purpose it is essential that he should die a partner.

The principle of the bill, as enunciated in the speeches of its supporters, is that a contract merely entitling a person to receive a sum varying with the profits of a business, ought not to make him a partner, or involve him in partnership liabilities, where this would be contrary to the intention of the parties.

If this be considered desirable, I do not see why it should not be enacted in general terms. There is no sufficient difference between the cases specified in the bill and those excluded from its operation, although one kind of contract may be considered more business-like than another, or more desirable in a moral point of view.

An additional argument in favour of making the enactment a general one is to be found in the circumstance that it is at present by no means settled whether persons claiming under contracts of this description are partners or creditors. As regards servants claiming under such contracts, Lord

Eldon's *dicta* in *Ex parte Hamper*, 17 Ves. 403, and elsewhere, must be considered as conclusive against their being partners. It is true that there are no previous reported cases supporting these *dicta*, but the circumstance, that there are only three reported cases relating to partnership liability cited in *Waugh v. Carter*, shows that such cases were formerly very rarely reported.

As regards an annuity varying with the profits, *Ex parte Harper*, 1 De G. & J. 180, is to some extent an authority to the same effect. A partnership deed stipulated that the surviving partner should pay to the appointee of the deceased partner an annuity of £200, or one-fourth of the profits at the election of the survivor. The survivor having become bankrupt, the appointee's right to prove as a creditor was apparently not questioned, although the assignees resisted the claim on other grounds, and successfully.

So, in the *English and Irish Church, &c. Assurance Society*, 1 H. & M. 85; 11 W. R. 681, Vice-Chancellor Wood held that policy-holders, who were entitled to have six-tenths of the profits divided amongst them, but were precluded from interfering in the affairs of the society, were not partners, but creditors.

It is not easy to see why the principle upon which these cases proceed should not apply to a contract to pay a sum varying with profits, either as interest for a loan, or upon any other valuable consideration, and Mr. Lindley's Partnership Supplement, p. 19, has deduced from *Cox v. Hickman*, 8 Ho. of Lds. Cas. 312; 8 W. R. 754, conclusions extending very far beyond the proposition that persons claiming under such contracts are creditors, not partners.

If the last-stated proposition be well founded, the first four sections of the Government Bill are merely declaratory of the existing law, and the only effect of the bill will be by virtue of the fifth section, to place the persons legislated for in a worse position, as regards creditors, than other persons claiming under similar contracts.

I have throughout used the phrase "a sum varying with profits," though the bill usually speaks of "a share of the profits," or a payment "out of the profits," language which would be technically appropriate, only if it referred to a specific interest in or charge upon the profits; but the existence of this interest or charge would only be material, if it could give priority over the general creditors of the trader not interested in the particular business, and the 5th section postpones the persons legislated for to all creditors of the trader for money or money's worth. I therefore conceive that any contract to which the bill applied, would, in effect, though not in terms, be merely a contract for a sum varying with the profits. It may, however, be questioned whether a contract, expressly for a sum varying with the profits, would come within the language of either the 2nd, the 3rd, or the 4th section. But the phraseology of every part of the bill is excessively inartificial and inaccurate. H. R. D.

May 23.

[We cannot help thinking that some of the distinctions taken by our correspondent are much too fine-drawn, and especially we consider that the acceptance of a bill of exchange (which is afterwards honoured), or the drawing of a cheque which is cashed, is a "loan of money" within the meaning of the Act. We do not think that a mere contract of suretyship ought to be included; that amounts at most to an agreement to lend money, which the House of Commons, when Mr. Scholfield's bill was before them, thought ought not to be provided for.—Ed. S. J.]

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 19.

THE RIGHTS OF JUDGES IN INDIA.

MR. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the memorial of Mr. Buckle, relating to his arbitrary dismissal from the office of civil and sessions judge of Moorsledabad by Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, contrary to the protests of the judges of the High Court of Judicature; and, if so, what steps had been taken on the subject.

Sir C. Wood said that Mr. Buckle, who had succeeded as an old officer to a judgeship, pursuant to the practice usual in that country, was found to be incompetent to deal with all kinds of cases that came before him, although he was able to dispose satisfactorily of others, and he was removed from official employment altogether. He (Sir C. Wood) agreed

that the grounds of his removal from employment altogether were insufficient, and he had directed the lieutenant-governor to employ Mr. Buckle in some situation for which he was properly qualified.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply,

The Hon. G. DENMAN, Q.C., moved "that in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that the annual duty payable upon certificates taken out by attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, in England and Ireland, and by writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, attorneys, and procurators, in Scotland, should be abolished." Since giving notice of this motion he had received a deputation from the legal profession in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and they had stated to him that the tax now levied upon attorneys and solicitors was felt by them to be harsh and unjust. It was indispensable that every attorney should have a considerable education, and every young man, on becoming articulated, was called upon to pay £80 to the revenue, and a further sum of £25 was charged upon his admission. Of these payments no complaints were made, because they were regarded as the purchase of a privilege; but upon getting within the portals of the profession—before they could do a stroke of work—they had to take out a certificate at a cost in London of £9, and in the country of £6, which had to be renewed annually. No other profession was taxed in this way, and it was rather curious to see how such an impost came to be inflicted upon attorneys. In 1785 Mr. Pitt, in his budget speech, in which, at the close of a long, exhausting, war, he had to provide for a deficiency of £413,000, had to announce, amongst other unpopular taxes, one upon maid servants and another upon shops. These taxes were warmly opposed, and in a debate in which Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan took part, a Mr. Medley had the honour of being the first to suggest that a tax should be placed upon those unpopular people the attorneys and barristers; and he gave a droll account of the increase of lawyers, in which he said that, when he was a boy, there were but two in his part of the country, whereas they had lately had to pull the old sessions house down, because it was not large enough for them, and build a new one. When the debate on the Shop-tax Bill came on, to which all London seemed opposed, Mr. Pitt had to make certain alterations, which occasioned a certain deficiency amounting to about £20,000; whereupon Alderman Watson suggested that if a tax of £30 were imposed on each of the attorneys, there would be an income from that quarter which would amount to about £30,000 more than the proposed tax upon shops was estimated at. Subsequently, when it was ascertained that there was a deficiency of £20,000 to be made up, Mr. Pitt came forward on the 8th June, with the proposal to tax attorneys, observing, that from the many suggestions he had heard made upon the subject, he did not think that it would be an objectionable impost. That statesman then proposed a tax of £5 on London attorneys, and £3 on country attorneys, which was afterwards increased until it became as high as £12 for London attorneys, and £8 on the country gentlemen, and so it remained until 1853. In 1850 Lord Robert Grosvenor, now Lord Ebury, brought the matter before the House in the shape of a bill to abolish the tax. In spite of the old objections that the noble lord was interfering with the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which had not as yet been introduced, and that he was dictating to that right hon. gentleman, the House, by a considerable majority, affirmed the principle of the bill. The Government, however, used all their powers of delay, and the bill of Lord R. Grosvenor was thrown over for the session. In 1853 Lord R. Grosvenor carried his measure through its first stage by a majority of 219 to 167. On the 27th April the bill came on for its second reading, when, after some discussion, it was postponed on the ground that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressed his intention of dealing with the subject. It was then reduced to its present amount. The revenue derived from the tax appeared, by a recent return, to be:—In England, £68,752; in Scotland, £10,756; and in Ireland, £9,460—making altogether £88,968. Now, was it fair, in the present prospects of the country, that there should be any longer continued a tax that was unjust, anomalous, or arbitrary. Its origin was unjust, because it was admitted to have been originally imposed from the feeling of resentment or petty spite against certain attorneys. It was anomalous, because, by a series of legislation, Parliament had provided not only for the necessary and expensive education of this

class of men, but also subjected them to certain conditions and restrictions, to which no other trade or profession was exposed. The tax in question was a double or triple tax on brain-work. He thought he had now made out a case to justify the House in declaring that this was not a just tax, and it ought to be repealed. The case of the auctioneers and pawnbrokers did not at all stand on a par with that of the attorneys, for it could not be said that an auctioneer was a professional man in the same sense that that could be said of an attorney. It might be said that it was too late to submit the question to the House, because the budget of the present year was settled. He had no wish to disturb the calculations of the present year, but he hoped the present Parliament would agree with the Parliament of 1853, that this was an inexpedient tax. Lord Robert Grosvenor's motion had obtained the votes of Mr. Disraeli and Sir Hugh Cairns. This tax appeared to him to be of an arbitrary and oppressive character, and it was the more so because it fell most heavily upon those who were struggling at the time of their entrance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated as an argument against the removal of the tax, that it had been imposed for many generations; but that seemed to him a most extraordinary proposition, and one not calculated to carry much weight. He trusted the House would coincide in the arguments he had adduced, and would give its assent to his proposal.

Mr. HUNT entered his protest against the question being brought forward when a dissolution was so near at hand. He should vote for going into supply as a means of defeating the motion.

Mr. HUMBERSTON hoped attorneys and solicitors would be relieved from the injustice of which complaint was now made. He had been a member of the profession, and he believed attorneys were incapable of being affected by unworthy motives in this matter. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give effect to the purpose of this motion, at any rate for the next year.

Mr. A. BLACK supported the motion.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to offer the stoutest resistance in their power to the proposal of his hon. and learned friend. But he did not wish to say anything disrespectful either to his hon. and learned friend, or to that most valuable and useful profession whose interests were involved in the discussion. They all knew that insinuations were sometimes to be heard upon that subject, and they must also be aware that the profession of the law, as it afforded the noblest scope for the exercise of the highest human faculties, so it must also afford a scope for faculties that were of a much lower description. He believed from his own experience that a worthy solicitor was one of the most valuable members of society—that in no other profession was the principle of honour found in a purer state; and it was not the less pure because it was associated with a principle of enlightened prudence. He should proceed to say a few words upon the parliamentary history of the question. He was not going to contend for the existence of any contract in that case. In his opinion the attorneys and solicitors were at perfect liberty to raise the question at any time they might think proper; but as a matter of exterior propriety it might have been better if the motion had been made at a period more remote from the great event which was to take place in a few months. The House of Commons had come to a decision upon that subject after full consideration, and in a large house, in the year 1853; and the motion for the second reading of the bill was negatived upon the occasion by a majority of 186 to 102. His hon. and learned friend told them that if the Government could state that there was no prospect of a surplus in the revenue which would enable them to give effect to the resolution, he would not attempt for the present to embody his proposal in a bill. But he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had always objected, and should always object, in the interest of the country and for the sake of the honour and dignity of that House, to their entering into pledges upon the subject of future taxation. He believed it would be impossible to justify their adoption of a resolution which might gain them some credit with a portion of their constituents, but which would leave them entirely in ignorance as to the period when their engagements would be redeemed. In answer to the general argument of his hon. and learned friend, he had to state that he was no admirer of taxes raised in the shape of licenses. But it should be remembered that when such charges had been in

existence for generations, they operated much less oppressively than if they were levied for the first time, because all the receipts in any calling naturally adapted themselves in the course of time to the costs by which they had been preceded. How was it possible to draw any distinction in that case between professions and trades? It should be borne in mind that if they were to abolish all duties of that description, excluding licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, which stood by themselves, they would have to remit taxes to the amount of not less than £800,000 a-year. If they were to grant that remission to solicitors and attorneys, why should they require the auctioneer to pay a licence of £10 a-year? Or why should they raise from pawnbrokers a sum of £30,000 a-year? Or why should hawkers be called upon to pay a sum of £48,000 a-year? That latter sum, let it be remembered, was taken from a class, not one in a hundred of whom was worth £100 in the world. If the House were prepared to deal with any one of those cases it ought to be prepared to deal with all of them; and it ought not to make an invidious selection in favour of the most wealthy and the most influential of all those classes, and to make it at a time when their influence was raised to its maximum. He would not state anything whatever with respect to the permanent retention of that tax. Young men preparing to become attorneys or solicitors were at present subject to a charge of £100; and after they had obtained their professions they were subject to an annual payment of £9 in London and of £6 in the country. His hon. and learned friend would abolish the second of those charges, but would leave the first one undisturbed. Now, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) doubted very much the justice or the expediency of adopting such a course. He did not see why, after they had abolished the tax imposed on a man who had become a member of a lucrative profession, they should continue the heavier tax on a youth who was only seeking to make his way to that profession; and if his hon. and learned friend should ever introduce a bill upon that subject, that was a question which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should feel it his duty to argue at length. But upon the present occasion he hoped that the House, warned by past experience, would refuse to entangle itself with one of those abstract declarations which were worthless for the present, and which would only be embarrassing to them for the future.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he believed that the majority who had upon a former occasion voted against the remission of that tax, had taken that course solely because the alternative before them was whether they should abolish that charge or the advertisement duty; and they had preferred to support a proposal for the latter purpose.

The House divided—

Ayes	143
Noes	146
Majority for Mr. Denman's motion	—3*

* The following is the list:—

Majority—for the motion—146.

(1 English barristers; 2 Irish barristers; 3 Scotch advocates; 4 attorneys and solicitors; 5 Government officers.)

1 Adair, H. E.	Dawson, R. P.	4 Humberston, P. S.
1 Agar-Ellis, Hn. L.G.F.	Dickson, Colonel	1 Ingham, Robert, Q.C.
Astell, J. H.	Du Cane, C.	Jolliffe, H. H.
Baring, H. B.	Duncombe, Hon. A.	Jones, D.
Barnes, T.	3 Dunlop, A. M.	Kendall, N.
Bateson, Sir T.	Edwards, Colonel	Kennedy, T.
Daxter, W. E.	Elphinstone, Sir J. D.	King, Hon. P. J. L.
Beamish, F. B.	Ennis, J.	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.
Becroft, G. S.	Fane, Colonel J. W.	Laird, J.
1 Benyon, R.	Farrer, J.	Lamigan, J.
Berkeley, Hon. H. F.	1 Fenwick, E. M.	Leader, N. P.
Black, A.	Ferrand, W.	2 Lefroy, A.
Blake, J. A.	Fleming, T. W.	Leslie, C. P.
Brady, Dr.	Forde, Colonel	Lever, J. O.
Brand y-Moore, J.	French, Colonel	2 Lewis, H.
Bremridge, E.	Gallway, Sir W. P.	2 Longfield, R., Q.C.
Bridges, Sir B. W.	Gard, R. S.	MacEvoy, E.
Brooks, R.	Gavin, Major	3 Mackie, J.
Bruce, Lord E.	2 George John, Q.C.	1 McMahon, P.
Bruce, Major C.	Gore, J. R. O.	2 Maguire, J. F.
Burrell, Sir P.	Gore, W. R. O.	Mainwaring, T.
2 Butt, Isaac, Q.C.	Greenall, G.	Malcolm, J. W.
Caird, J.	Grey, Lieut.-Colonel	Martin, J.
1 Cairns, Sir Hugh, Q.C.	Grey de Wilton, Visct.	Miller, T. J.
Carnegie, Hon. C.	Griffith, C. D.	Miller, W.
Clay, J.	Hadfield, G. T.	1 Mills, A.
Clifton, Sir R. J.	Hamilton, I. T.	Moore, C.
Cole, Hon. H.	1 Handley, J.	Morris, W.
Cole, Hon. J. L.	1 Hardy, G.	1 Mowbray, Rt. Hn. J.R.
Colthurst, Sir G. C.	Hardy, J.	Murray, W.
Corbally, M. E.	Hassard, M.	2 O'Brien, Sir P.
Courtenay, Lord	Hay, Sir J. C. D.	O'Connor Don, The
4 Cox, W.	Henderson, J.	O'Donoghue, The
Crawford, E. H. J.	4 Hodgkinson, G.	Ogilvy, Sir J.

Tuesday, May 23.

WITHHOLDING PUBLIC MONEY.

Sir C. DOUGLAS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the reasons which had led to the opinion he expressed (after stating that the clerk of the patents and the clerk to the commissioners of patents might hold just as much public money as they thought fit, and pay if they thought fit, and if they paid nothing at all there were no means of calling on them to account for such non-payment), that "it would not surprise him at all to find there were a great number of other officers in a similar condition," had led him to make any inquiry into such matters generally, or into any such case in particular. And, whether any, and what check Her Majesty's Government proposed to make with regard to those other officers, if any, who might be in a similar condition to the clerk of the patents as regarded the power of paying nothing, or holding public money in their hands, just as they pleased.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords, with reference to the defalcations in the Patent Office, he stated, in answer to a question put to him by Lord Derby, that he should not be surprised to find there were a great number of other officers in a similar condition. He might remark that the defalcations to which he referred had no connection with the great branches of the revenue, but they were a variety of funds belonging to the public, and on their way to the Exchequer, in miscellaneous forms, or held in deposit, or upon trust for various purposes. The Government had had this subject under their consideration, and he was also given to understand that the attention of the Committee of Public Accounts had been called to the matter. His opinion was that some form of inquiry, sufficiently complete to insure a faithful collection of the whole of the facts, ought to be instituted with a view to the introduction of a better system, and to prevent the recurrence of cases which, in some instances, were those of pure public embezzlement, and in others, defalcations of trust moneys.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked how long the right hon. gentleman had been aware of the existence of these defalcations?

2 O'Lochlen, Sir Colman, Q.C.	Somes, J. Stanhope, Lord	2 Waldron, L. Walker, J. R.
O'Neill, E.	4 Staniland, M.	Waterhouse, S.
Palmore, R.	Stracey, Sir H.	1 Whalley, G. H.
Parker, Major W.	Stronge, Sir J. M.	2 Whiteside, Rt. Hon. J.
Phillips, G. L.	Stuart, Col. Crichton	Q.C.
Pilkington, J.	Sturt, H. G.	Williams, F. M.
1 Powell, F. S.	Sullivan, M.	1 Wood, Basil T.
Powell, J. J., Q.C.	Surtees, H. E.	Wrightson, W. B.
1 Pritchard, J.	Taylor, Colonel	Wyld, J.
Redmond, J. E.	Tollmach, F.	Wynn, Sir W. W.
Repton, G. W. J.	Torrens, R.	Wynne, W. W. E.
1 Rogers, J. J.	Trotter, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	Tellers.
2 Russell, F. W.	Vandeleur, Colonel	1 Denman, Hn. George, Q.C.
Schoolfield, W.	Verner, Sir W.	Vance, J.
Seymour, A.	Verner, E. W.	
Smollett, P. B.	Vyner, R. A.	

Minority—for Government—143.

Acland, T. D.	Davey, R.	Hankey, T.
1 Adam, W. P.	Davie, Sir H. R. F.	5 Harrington, Marquis of
Adams, H. J.	1 Dent, J. D.	1 Hervey, Lord A. H. C.
Agnew, Sir A.	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B.	1 Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir
Athlone, Lord	1 Duff, M. E. Grant	W. G.
Aytoun, R. Sinclair	Duff, R. W.	15 Headlam, Rt. Hon.
Bailey, C.	1 Dundas, Rt. Hon. Sir D.	T. E. Q.C.
Baring, Hon. A. H.	Dunkellin, Lord	Hathcote, Hon. G. H.
Baring, T. G.	1 Egerton, E. C.	Henley, Lord.
Beaumont, W. B.	Elcho, Lord	Holland, E.
1 Bentinck, G. C.	Enfield, Viscount	Horsfall, T. B.
Blackburn, P.	Farquhar, Sir M.	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.
Bonham-Carter, J.	1 Fenwick, H.	Hunt, G. W.
Bouth, Sir R. G.	Fernoy, Lord	Jervoise, Sir J. C.
1 Bouvier, Rt. Hon. E. P.	Finch, C. W.	1 Kinglake, Mr. Serjt.
Bouverie, Hon. P. P.	Floyer, J.	Knatchbull-Hugessen, E.
Brace, Lord G.	Fitzwilliam, Hon. C.	Laward, A. H.
Brace, J. I.	W. W.	Lawson, W.
Bromley, W. D.	Foley, H. W.	Leake, G. J. S.
Brown, Lord J. T.	Foljambe, F. J. S.	1 Leveson, G. J. S.
Bruce, Lord G.	Foster, W. O.	Lee, W. J.
1 Bruce, Rt. Hon. H. A.	Fortescue, Hon. F. D.	Leighton, Sir B.
Buckley, General	Fortescue, Rt. Hon. C. J.	Locke, John, Q.C.
Bury, Viscount	Galway, Viscount.	1 Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.
Butler, C. S.	5 Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M.	Macdonald, W. A.
5 Cardwell, Rt. Hon. E.	Gilpin, C.	(Rye)
Castlerosse, Viscount	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. J.	Marjoribanks, D. C.
Childers, H. C. E.	Glyn, G. W.	Morsh, M. H.
Colbrook, Sir T. E.	1 Gover, Hon. F. L.	Merry, J.
1 The Solicitor-General	Gower, G. W. G. L.	3 The Lord Advocate.
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. L.	Greenwood, J.	Moor, H.
5 Cowper, Rt. Hon. W. F.	5 Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Morrison, W.
Crawford, R. W.	Grosvenor, Earl.	Packe, Colonel
Crosley, Sir F.	Grosvenor, Lord R.	Paget, C.
Dalglish, R.	Hamilton, Lord C.	Paget, Lord C.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that would be difficult to say. He had been aware of the fact for many years, and had made many efforts to introduce a better system with regard to those particular funds, but he was sorry to say that there were many jealousies and considerable difficulties in the way, and he should be glad if the recent exposures had the effect of turning the attention of the public to the matter so as to strengthen the hands of the Government and enable them to make the necessary improvements.

MR. WILDE AND THE LEEDS COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

MR. FERRAND moved for a select committee "to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Henry Sedgwick Wilde as Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds; the granting him a pension; the appointment of Mr. Welch to the said office; and whether he was to resign his appointment in favour of the Hon. Richard Bethell, and receive another appointment in London." He said he did not intend to make any lengthened remarks, as the Government had granted the committee, and he admired their discretion, but he could not help referring to some words which fell from the Attorney-General the other night, which were very prejudicial to Mr. Wilde. Mr. Wilde was a member of the bar; he was a nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Truro, and a relative of the Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce. The Attorney-General used the term "personal defalcation" in the same sentence in which he mentioned Mr. Wilde's name. Now, he believed there was not a more honourable man than Mr. Wilde, and during the whole course of his life no one had ever known him guilty of any improper conduct; and when his friends read the statement of the Attorney-General they were astounded. He should like to know the grounds on which the hon. and learned gentleman made that statement.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said no one could call in question the discretion which the hon. gentleman had exercised in not anticipating, by any statement in that House, the inquiry which the Lord Chancellor had desired; because his lordship was of opinion that although he had through him (the Attorney-General) given to the House explanations which he had every reason to believe were completely satis-

1 5 The Atty-General.	Russell, Sir W.	Vivian, H. H.
5 Palmerston, Viscount	Salomons, Mr. Ald.	Walcott, Admiral.
5 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R.	Sourfield, J. H.	Waldgrave - Leslie,
1 5 Peel, Rt. Hon. F.	1 Selwyn, C. Jasper, Q.C.	Hon. G.
Percy, Earl.	Seymour, H. D.	1 Walter, J.
Polard-Urquhart, W.	Shafro, R. D.	Warrington, J. W. P.
Portman, Hon. W. H. B.	Smith, Augustus.	White, J.
Potter, E.	Smith, M. T.	Wickham, H. W.
Potter, T. B.	Stanley, Hon. W. O.	Williamson, Sir H.
Proby, Lord.	1 Stansfeld, J.	Winnington, Sir T. E.
1 Pugh, W.	4 Steel, J.	5 Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir C.
1 Roberts, T. J. A.	Stewart, Sir M. R. S.	Wyndham, Hon. H.
Rothschild, Baron M.	Talbot, C. R. M.	Wylliv, M.
de	Tracey, Hon. C. R. D. H.	Tellers.
Russell, H.	1 Trevelyan, Sir J. S.	5 Brand, Hon. H. B. W.
Russell, A.	1 5 Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P. 5	White, Colonel.

PAIRS.

For the motion.	For Government.	For the motion.	For Government.
1 Mr. W. Ewart.	Mr. Clive I.	Sir F. Heygate.	Lord R. Montagu
1 Mr. J. A. Turner.	Mr. Chapman	Mr. Hornby.	Mr. W. A. Mac-
1 Sir F. Kelly.	Q.C. Mr. F. North	Mr. H. G. Lang-	Sir J. V. John-
Col. Somerset.	Mr. J. B. Smith	stone	stone
Lord Hamilton.	Lord Dalkeith	Sir P. Egerton.	Colonel Sykes
Major Hamilton.	Sir J. Matheson	Mr. J. Tol-	mac-
Mr. Liddell.	Mr. Dillwyn	Mr. Rose	Mr. Doult.
1 Mr. C. Foster.	Mr. J. A. Smith		
Sir H. Bruce.	Mr. Captain Pryse		
Mr. Pender.	Colonel Watkins		

The following barristers and solicitors were absent from the division:—

1 Mr. Ayrton.	1 Mr. Gannett	1 Sir S. Northcote
1 Mr. Francis Baring	1 Sir Francis Gold-	1 Mr. Phipps
4 Mr. Barrow	smid, C.	1 Mr. Paull
1 Mr. Bovill, Q.C.	Mr. Haliburton (re-	1 Mr. Peacocke
Sir Arthur Bullen	tired judge)	1 Mr. Powys
(retired judge)	1 Mr. Halstead	1 Mr. Roebuck, Q.C.
1 Sir George Bowyer	1 Mr. Hennessy	1 Mr. Rolt, Q.C.
1 Mr. Cave	1 Lord Henniker	1 Mr. Slater Booth
1 Mr. Coonan	1 Mr. Heygate	1 Mr. Sealy, Q.C.
1 Mr. Clifford	1 Mr. Hubbard	1 Mr. W. D. Seymour,
1 Mr. Cobbett	3 Mr. Horsemann	Q.C.
1 Mr. Collins	1 Mr. Hopwood	1 Mr. Sheridan
1 Mr. Dodson	1 Mr. Humphrey	1 Mr. Treherne
3 Sir William Dunbar	1 Mr. Lysley	1 Mr. W. Stuart
1 Sir J. B. East	1 Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.	1 Mr. Walpole, Q.C.
2 Mr. Esmonde	2 Mr. Macdonagh, Q.C.	1 Mr. Warner
2 Sir George Foster	1 Mr. Mahns, Q.C.	1 Mr. Yorke
1 Mr. Seymour Fitz-	4 Mr. Murphy	3 5 Mr. Young
gerald	1 Mr. Neate	

The above lists are complete to the best of our knowledge, but they may, possibly, not be exhaustive. It will be understood that many of the gentlemen whose names are given as barristers or solicitors, are not now in actual practice; some of them may, perhaps, never have been so; but that does not, in our opinion, affect the question in hand.

factory, yet, as there seemed to be a feeling on the part of some of the members that the inquiry proposed would be satisfactory it was impossible for his lordship to think otherwise than that the inquiry should take place. Speaking for himself, he should have been glad if the hon. gentleman had omitted the words at the end of the resolution, but that was for the hon. gentleman to determine, and the hon. gentleman having thought fit to challenge an inquiry, the Lord Chancellor desired that it should take place. With regard to himself, he had not had the slightest idea of associating Mr. Wilde's name with pecuniary defalcation. The alleged irregularities were simply these:—that Mr. Wilde certified certain accounts as having been submitted to the commissioner of the district and sanctioned by him, when they in fact had not been seen by him. It was also said that he had been in the habit of taxing the bills of messengers without calling for the vouchers, and he was said to have borrowed money (amounting in all to £125) both of the official assignee and of the messenger, to the injury of his efficiency.

Mr. FERRAND thought it very unfair that the hon. and learned gentleman should have entered into the opinions of the Lord Chancellor on the subject. He (Mr. Ferrand) had forbore to make any *ex parte* statement, and he trusted, therefore, that he might now be allowed to say that Mr. Wilde denied having done anything improper, and professed himself able to explain any charge that might be made against him.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I know nothing about Mr. Wilde, or about any of these cases, but it is due to an absent man to observe that from the admissions of the Attorney-General the charge made against him appears to have been of a very frivolous character. What the House and the country are interested in is, that the inquiry should be a real and *bond fide* one; and that, so far as the forms and powers of the House admit, it should be of a judicial nature. I, therefore, propose that the matter should not be referred to a mere select committee in which both sides of the House are represented; but that the committee be appointed by the committee of selection. I do not think it should consist of fewer than seven members, or more than nine; but this is a matter of detail which may be left to the House. This course is the only one that will give satisfaction to the House, and to the country.

M. ROEBUCK, Q.C., was quite sure that the inquiry ought to be a judicial one, and that the feeling of the country would not be satisfied if it was made a party one.

Sir G. GREY.—I have no hesitation in saying that the Government entirely agree with the right hon. gentleman that this inquiry ought to be thorough, searching, and impartial; and that if the House think that it will be best conducted by a limited number of gentlemen nominated by the committee of selection, the Government will be ready to concur in that course. I apprehend, however, that notice should be given by the hon. gentleman. If that is done, and the House concur, there will be no opposition to it on the part of the Government.

Mr. HEYGATE was glad that the proposal was agreed to by her Majesty's Government. The present case, however, was not the only one affecting the high legal person in question. He regretted very much to say that there were painful rumours connected with another instance of a similar kind, in which a highly respectable gentleman had been attempted to be forced out of his position. That attempt, however, had failed. The gentleman had successfully resisted an inquiry for which there was no foundation. He (Mr. Heygate), would not go further into that case, and he would express a hope that the Lord Chancellor would come out of the inquiry unstained. At the same time it would have been perfectly impossible to allow all these matters to go on without a full and searching inquiry.

Mr. MALINS, Q.C., suggested that no gentleman of the legal profession should be upon the committee. He hoped on the one hand that an impartial inquiry would remove all those suspicions which had so long attached to the noble lord's name; but if, on the other hand, it should appear that there had been a practice of driving out of office persons who were capable of remaining in it, in order to replace them by the relatives and connexions of the noble lord, no one would more decidedly join in condemning a procedure so discreditable to the profession.

Lord R. CECIL was rather alarmed at the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down. His proposal to strike out all the lawyers was simply to brain the committee—to take out all its brains. Who was to cross-examine?

Who was to probe the case? In addition, therefore, to the five or seven impartial members, he proposed to have two thoroughly partial lawyers, whose duty it would be to conduct the case on either side. There was another point. Several of these bankruptcy appointments had been subjected to imputations precisely similar; and he did not think the public would be satisfied unless these charges—especially those which had taken a palpable form—were referred to the committee.

Mr. HORSMAN deprecated the extension of the inquiry beyond the question which had been brought specifically before the House.

Mr. HADFIELD was at a loss to understand the crime imputed to the Lord Chancellor. He had always understood that Lord Chancellors were in the habit of exercising great patronage, and that they favoured their relations. He believed that the present attack upon an individual was suggested more by political motives than by justice.

Captain DUNCOMBE said there was all the difference in the world between chancellors who disposed of patronage for the benefit of their relatives, and chancellors who took measures to make places vacant in order that they might fill them.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL suggested that the discussion had gone far enough, considering that a committee was to be appointed, and hoped that it would now be allowed to drop.

Mr. AYRTON did not think that the reason put forward by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman) why the House should not extend its inquiries, was a very satisfactory one. The investigation would be nugatory unless the suggestion of Lord R. Cecil was adopted.

The motion was then agreed to.

Thursday, May 26.

THE LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on Friday (yesterday) he would move that the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court do consist of five members, to be nominated by the general committee of elections, and that two other members to be named by the general committee of elections be appointed to serve on the select committee to examine witnesses, but without the power of voting; and that the committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURT EQUITABLE JURISDICTION BILL.

RECORD OF TITLE (IRELAND) BILL.

These bills were read a second time.*

PETITIONS.

Petitions praying for the abolition of the Annual Certificate Duty were presented on the 19th by Mr. Deunman, from the attorneys and solicitors of Bristol, Andover, Durham, Lincoln, Monmouth, Devizes, Whitby, Kilderminster, Boston, Bedford, Northampton, Chelmsford, and Tyne-mouth; by Mr. Marjoribanks, from the attorneys and solicitors of Berwick-on-Tweed; by Mr. T. W. Fleming, from attorneys and solicitors of Winchester; by Sir W. Galwey, from the attorneys at Thirk; and by Lord Ernest Bruce, from attorneys and solicitors in Marlborough.

APPOINTMENT.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON POLLARD, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's counsel for Hong-Kong.

IRELAND.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The press are very earnest in their advocacy of this institution, a report of the general meeting of which appeared in our columns last week.†

The *Daily Express* says:—"The want of such a society has sometimes been very keenly felt, when in the vicissitudes of life the families of gentlemen connected with the body of Solicitors have been overtaken by misfortune. There can be no stronger claim to sympathy than that of the professional man who is obliged to maintain a social standing,

* We are compelled, by want of space, to hold over a notice of the debates on these occasions, which we had hoped to be able to give.
† 9 Sol. Jour. 624.

which taxes to the utmost his faculties and means, and who despite his bravest efforts to breast the tide of trouble, may be overwhelmed at the last. An association conducted upon generous principles, where mutual confidence is observed, and a considerate regard is shown for the feelings of those who may happen to require a little timely aid, would confer inestimable benefits upon the struggling ranks of the profession."

Advocating the claims of the Society on general support the *Irish Times* remarks:—"The profession of a solicitor is arduous and wearing in the extreme; a long period must be spent in toil, accompanied with great responsibility, before a member of the profession, without other means, can realize a competency. Sickness may injure the connection of one, and deprive another of the means necessary to carry on his business. Failures may in a moment sweep away the gains of years of patient labour. As a profession the solicitors have ever generously aided cases of distress among the decayed members of their body when brought before them, but it is most desirable to raise a fund on which a deserving member or his family should have a claim."

As we mentioned on a former occasion* the Association is intended to be a memorial of a highly respectable and deeply lamented member of the profession, the late Richard Meade; as such it has a peculiar interest to many to whom the merits of that gentleman were known.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Before Lefroy, C.J., and O'Brien, Hayes, and Fitzgerald, JJ.)

Railway—Substituted road—Bridge—Immediate approaches.

Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Appellants, v. Sir J. Benson, Respondent.—This was an appeal brought by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to reverse an order of two of the magistrates of Cork Petty Sessions (Sir W. Hackett and Mr. Felix Mullan), whereby the company were directed to put into complete repair 507 yards of the public highway, called the Glanmire-road, Lower, same being and constituting "the immediate approaches" to a certain bridge constructed by the said railway company, and by which a level of the road was raised and carried over the railway. The appeal came before the Court upon a "case stated" under the provisions of the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

The facts of the case have already† appeared in our columns.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Jellett, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Nelligan, appeared on behalf of the railway company.

The Attorney-General, Mr. McDonogh, M.P., Q.C., and Mr. Gould, appeared on behalf of the coporation of Cork.

The respondent contended that the entire roadway in question, constituted "the immediate approaches" to the bridge, and was a "necessary work in connection therewith," and as such was liable to be maintained permanently in repair by the railway company. The complaint was brought under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, particularly those sections having reference to the crossing of roads and construction of bridges.

On the part of the appellants it was contended that the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act was overruled by the Company's Act of Parliament, specially obtained by them for the purpose of securing powers to alter and divert the road in question, and which in fact, was not to be considered as "a bridge" and "immediate approaches thereto," but rather as a deviated or substituted road, constructed not alone on an altered level, but upon a different plan to the old one, and as such not liable to be repaired by the Railway Company.

Chief Justice.—You contend that having given the road in a state of complete repair to the corporation, you are not bound to keep it in repair afterwards.

Mr. Jellett.—Just so; and it is remarkable that for many years the corporation have acted on that view, and have kept the road in repair at their own expense; but now for the first time it is sought to impose the obligation on the Railway Company.

Mr. Justice Hayes.—If there had been no bridge on the substituted road all would have been right for you.

Mr. Jellett.—Clearly, my lord, and it is only from the accident of the road being carried over a bridge that the corporation have any colour of an argument for pressing the Railway Clauses' Act into the case.

For the respondents it was contended that the case came under the 46th section of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, which enacted that "if a railway crosses any public road or highway, then (unless otherwise provided by the special Act) the road should be carried over the railway, or the railway over the road by a bridge of the height and width by this and the special Act provided." The object of the special Act was simply to fix the height, width, inclination, &c., of the ascent and descent leading to the bridge, and it is in no way limited or varied, the general responsibility imposed upon the company by the general act to repair the bridge and the approaches thereto.

By the Common Law every person bound or entitled to make a bridge, was also bound to repair the said bridge and the approaches thereof. The moment the road left its level and began to ascend, there commenced the "immediate approaches."

The following cases were cited:—*North Stafford Railway v. Dale*, 8 El. & Bl. 836; *Leech v. North Stafford Railway*, 8 W. R. 216; *Waterford and Limerick Railway v. Kearney*, 12 Ir. Com. Law Rep. 224; *Fosbery v. Waterford and Limerick Railway*, 13 Ir. Com. Law Rep. 949.*

Mr. Jellett, Q.C., in reply, contended that the meaning of a bridge at common law was a structure that spanned flowing water, and not a bridge that was in the nature of a viaduct crossing a road. This was the case of an altered or substituted road—the direction of the road being changed to meet the exigencies of the railway—carried over a bridge it was true, but still a road given to the public as a substitute for their original road.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—If, in forming the substituted road, you carry it by a bridge over the railway, you are obliged to keep it in repair, even though it is a substituted road. The Railway Company got a special Act to enable them to divert the road, but in the course of that deviation they carried it over the railway, and that being so, they are bound to keep it in repair.

Their lordships affirmed the order of the magistrates with costs.

ANOTHER RAILWAY COMPANY IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

We some time since† reported a case involving the liability of railways in Ireland to be adjudicated bankrupt. This subject has, as our readers are of course aware, been under the consideration of the Legislature. In the following case the question has again received judicial exposition:—

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re the Banbridge Extension Railway.—In this case, certain contractors, who were creditors of the company, had filed a petition for adjudication, and the company had been adjudicated bankrupts.

Against this order counsel, on behalf of the company (Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Harrison, Q.C.), had shown cause.

It appeared that no part of the railway had ever been finally made; in point of fact, that no rails ever were laid, and, consequently, it never had traffic of any kind, and that nothing had ever been done beyond partly constructing the line. Counsel contended that, inasmuch as there never had been trading of any kind, the company was not liable to the bankrupt laws. Trading was the very foundation of every bankrupt case, whether of a joint-stock company or private traders, and, in the *Bagenalstown* case, his Lordship refused to adjudicate until the trading was proved.

Messrs. Ball, Q.C., Kernan, Q.C., and Falkner, for the petitioning creditors, contended that, under the statute, when a company was formed for trading and commercial purposes, even though they never did any business, they were still liable to the bankrupt laws where they had contracted debts in respect to the undertaking for which the company was formed. Suppose parties formed a banking company, and merely erected or fitted up a building for the purpose, but never did any banking business, nor never had money lodged with them, still the company would be liable to bankruptcy for the debts so contracted by them.

His Lordship, who had taken time to consider his decision, now gave judgment, upholding the adjudication.

* This case is important as deciding a principle which has been in contention in the courts at Westminster. It does not appear that the decision, 12 W. R. 1102 (33 L. J. M. C. 158; L. & N.W. Rail. Co. v. The Township of Skerton) to which we called attention, was cited to the Court.

† 9 Sol. Jour. 257.

† 9 Sol. Jour. 200.

† 9 Sol. Jour. 200, 301.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The jurisprudence department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science has received the following notice from the president of the Juridical Society of Berlin:—

[COPY.]

The Juridical Society, at a meeting held this day, passed a resolution to offer a premium for essays on the following subject:—

"Is personal arrest admissible as a means of execution in civil proceedings," and to lay down the following rules for the competition:—

1. It is required that this question of legislation be treated historically and dogmatically from the points of view of jurisprudence and political economy, with a comparative analysis of the laws in force on this subject among the various peoples governed by German and Roman law, more especially Germany, England, France, and the United States of North America.

2. The essays must be delivered in duplicate before the 1st of March, 1866, to the secretary of the Juridical Society, (Councillor of Justice Meyen, No. 65, Leipziger-strasse, Berlin), and they must be provided with a motto, and the name of the author added in a sealed paper bearing the same motto.

3. Five members of this society, two of whom must belong to the legal faculty of the Berlin University, will be elected as umpires by the written votes of the members present at the meeting in March, 1866.

4. The umpires' award, and the name of the premiated essay, will be announced at the meeting held in June or September, 1866.

5. The premium for the best work is fixed at fifty Fredericksdor (£42 10s.), which will be paid over as soon as the name of the author of the premiated work is announced.

6. The premiated essay becomes the property of the Juridical Society; the author, however, retains the right of publishing it before the 1st of September, 1867, and, for this purpose, is entitled to the copyright of the premiated essay. Berlin, 11th March, 1865.

The President of the Juridical Society,

COUNT WARTENSLEBEN.

NATIONAL LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.

MR. DIX HUTTON'S PAPER ON THE PROPOSED LAND LAW FOR IRELAND.

We regret that the almost unprecedented pressure on our space compels us again to hold over our notice of this paper.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

The second anniversary dinner of this institution was held on Saturday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. Nearly 300 gentlemen sat down to the entertainment.

The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to about £1,200.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Queen's Bench.

NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Trinity Term, 1865.

[The clerks' names appear in small capitals, and the attorneys to whom articulated or assigned follow in ordinary type.]

DEWES, THOMAS HAYES.—Thomas Dewes, Coventry.

LONGDEN, JOHN SPENCER.—Thomas Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

MAXNARD, WILLIAM.—W. W. Hayne, 24, Red Lion-square; F. T. Dubois, 3, Church-passage, Gresham-street.

SALMON, EDGAR EVERARD.—Charles Cotes, Highworth, Wilts; John Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside.

SHRAPNELL, HENRY.—George Spackman, Bradford.

SYDNEY, EDWARD ISAAC.—S. I. Sydney, 33, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

WATSON, THOMAS.—Richard Thompson, Durham; John Watson, Durham; W. E. Duncan, 80, Basinghall-street.

WOODCOCK, T., jun.—Thomas Woodcock, sen., Haslingden.

Trinity Vacation, 1865.

BROWN, FRANK CLARKE.—Francis Brown, Market Deeping; George Henry Sawtell, 23, Red Lion-square.

MEREDITH, CHARLES, jun., M.A.—Charles Meredith, 8, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

WILLIAMSON, EDWARD GEORGE.—Edward Williamson, 9, Red Lion-square.

Last day of Trinity Term, 1865.

BALCH, JOHN HENRY MICHELL.—John Balch, Bruton, Somerset.

BEST, WILLIAM.—James Raffe, Winchester.

BURY, THOMAS.—Thomas Bennion Acton, Wrexham.

GRAHAM, JOHN EDWARD THORLEY.—John James Paul Moody, Scarborough.

HUGHES, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Thomas Hughes, Wrexham; Griffith Thomas, Mincing-lane.

KNOWLES, JAMES HARCASTLE.—James Knowles, Bolton.

KNOWLES, ROBERT ANDREW.—James Knowles, Bolton.

LOYD, WILLIAM WYNN.—John Robert Griffith, Llanrwst, Denbigh.

LUPTON, JOHN.—Paul Catterall, jun., Preston.

MURROW, CHARLES.—James Murrow, Liverpool; Richard C. Brown, Liverpool.

RICHARDSON, WALTER.—Charles Smith, Tokenhouse-yard.

SCARD, JOHN COWPER.—John Scard, Great St. Helen's, London.

TATE, EDWARD BOOTH.—William Slater, Manchester.

TOLHURST, ALFRED.—George Matthews Arnold, Gravesend.

TURNER, OCTAVIUS THOMAS.—William Robotham, Derby.

WATERWORTH, JOHN JAMES.—Thomas Waterworth, Keighley; Henry Booth Clarke, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

[For previous names see page 624.]

NOTICE FOR RE-ADMISSION.

Last day of Trinity Term, 1865.

Pyke, Henry Hugh, 27, Leighton-road, Kentish-town.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS TO TAKE OUT OR RENEW ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATES.

June 16th, 1865.

Archer, James, 5, Chesterfield-cottages, Peckham; and 3, Oxford-terrace, Peckham.

Bath, Edward, 3, Regent-square.

Clough, James, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Craven, John, 12, Caversham-road, Kentish-town.

Gardner, James, Halton, Lancaster.

Hooper, Henry Richard, Newport and Staplers, Isle of Wight.

Hunt, William Clove, Chester.

Nicholson, Robert, Rock Ferry, Chester.

Pennington, Richard, Forest-hill.

Sadler, Samuel Campbell Hulton, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Swainson, Joseph, 21, Kildare-gardens, Bayswater.

Stubbs, Thomas James, 31, North-grove, Islington.

Ward, Samuel Broomhead, Telford Rectory, Wilts.

Williams, Edward, Jun., Oswestry, Salop.

COURT PAPERS.

Chancery Cause List.

Sittings in and after Trinity Term, 1865.

BEFORE THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND LORDS JUSTICES.

Appeals.		of the Curriers of the City of London v. Corbett (K.—May 5)	
Collinson v. White (S.—Jan. 20)			
(L.C.) Green v. Crockett; Crockett v. Green		Brideoak v. Lees (S.—May 5)	Tottenham v. Emmet (R.—May 8)
Kish v. Central Railway of Venezuela (S.—April 27)		Emmet v. Tottenham (R.—May 8)	
Pilling v. Pilling (R.—April 28)		Mathers v. Green (R.—May 12).	
Symonds v. Wilks (R.—May 3)		Jopp v. Wood; Smith v. Jopp (R.—May 12)	
(L.C.) Dangerfield v. Jones pt hd (W.—May 3)		Causes.	
Micholls v. Corbett (R.—May 4)		(L.C.) Baxendale v. West Midland Railway Company	m d
Wright v. Peyton (R.—May 5)		(L.C.) Baxendale v. Great Western Railway Company	m d
Master Wardens & Commonalty of the Art and Mystery			

BEFORE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Causes, &c.
 Townend v. Toker m d
 Williams v. Williams dmr
 Hughes v. Cook dmr
 Marsden v. Jackson m d
 Brittain v. Brittain m d
 Dixon v. Barkshire f c
 Bayley v. Shearwood f c
 Dunkley v. Gilkes m d
 Watson v. Mackay m d
 In re Adams; Morrison v. Cox f c
 Collins v. Parker f c
 Kidman v. Kidman c
 Stephens v. Spink f c
 Busk v. Crawford m d
 Conyers v. Beresford m d
 Clark v. Eversfield m d
 Omerod v. Rostrom f c
 Howard v. Earl of Shrewsbury c
 Beresford v. Conyers m d
 Cheesman v. Price m d
 Pink v. Aburrow m d
 Thomas v. Chorley m d
 Morris v. Jevons m d
 Harle v. Herring m d
 Beaumont v. Cauthery m d
 Dawson v. Walker m d
 Hamilton v. Lethbridge m d
 Goldsmid v. Tunbridge Wells Improvmt Coam m d
 Patterson v. Eyre m d
 Stourton v. Burrell m d
 Ibbot v. Burrell m d
 Rucker v. Seymour m d
 Lister v. Pickford m d
 Jerman v. Richard m d
 Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Portsmouth Improved Steam Boat Co. (Limited) v. Pincock c (May 30)
 Same v. Muntz c
 Same v. Rawlins c
 Hunt v. Hunt f c
 Potts v. Surr m d
 Bloxome v. Chichester c
 Bloxome v. Chichester c
 Lawrence v. Austin m d
 Dickinson v. Burrell m d
 Dickinson v. Burrell m d
 Carter v. Carter m d
 Hamilton v. Hamilton m d
 Brandon v. Barlow m d
 Chapman v. Woodgate m d
 Cannon v. Smith m d
 Fox v. Hodgkinson m d
 In re Mellor's Estate; Mellor v. Mellor f c & sum
 Whitwell v. Arthy m d
 Greatham v. Colton m d
 Birmingham v. Giddings m d
 Bingham v. King m d
 Dolan v. Macdermot m d
 Barrow v. Tyrer m d
 Bishopp v. Bishopp wit
 Durell v. Pritchard c
 Gibbs v. Harvey m d
 Read v. Read f c
 Garrod v. Garrod f c
 Foster v. Goddard c
 Smith v. Harding m d
 Parsons v. Justice m d
 Mickleburgh v. Dobie m d
 Consolidated Assurance Co. v. Lane m d
 Doulton v. International Financial Soc. (Limited) m d
 Barillon v. Carr m d
 Henderson v. Campbell m d
 Pharoah v. Long m d
 Ellis v. Ottaway m d
 Clay v. Fenton m d
 Richardson v. Lancaster & Carlisle Railway Co. m d
 Cox v. Bockett c
 Hargreaves v. Hargreaves f c
 Gregory v. Westmoreland f c
 Staniland v. Staniland f c & sum
 Craggs v. Gray; Webb v. Gray f c
 Goldney v. Woolley m d
 Ellston v. Ellston m d
 Bainton v. Bainton spe
 Clutton v. Strode m d
 Christie v. Johnstone m d (June 7)
 Perry v. Cook f c
 Cuthell v. London, Chatham, & Dover Railway Co. c
 Sealy v. London, Chatham, & Dover Railway Co. c
 Banks v. Robinson f c
 Goodyear v. Bruton m d
 Nightingale v. Yates c
 Greenhow v. Price m d
 Moore v. Marrable m d
 Westman v. Sumner m d
 Coventry v. Coventry f c
 Verelst v. Midland Railway Co. m d
 Caddick v. Whitehouse m d
 Mitchell v. Michard m d
 In re Nichollett's Estate; Major v. Allen f c
 Lewis v. Hart f c
 Stooke v. Stooke m d
 Tarquand v. Tennent m d
 Windsor v. Campbell m d

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR RICHARD T. KINDERSLEY.

Causes, &c.
 In re Taylor; Frayne v. Taylor f c & sum
 Wilson v. Kempe m d
 Patch v. Shore f c
 Taylor v. Taylor spe
 Byers v. Dalton m d
 Byers v. Dalton m d
 Beardsley v. Beynon spe
 Beecher v. Major m d
 Smart v. Hawksworth m d
 Earl of Eglinton v. Lamb m d
 Earl of Eglinton v. Lamb m d
 Maxwell v. Mackenzie c
 Maxwell v. Wright other-wise Mackenzie wit (29 May)
 Townshy v. Wentworth m d
 Walsh v. Jupp m d
 Attorney-General v. St. John's Hospital, Bath m d
 Pentney v. The Lynn Paving Commissioners m d
 Norval v. Pascoe; Thomas v. Pascoe f c
 Stockport District Water Works Co. v. Jowett m d
 Turner v. Sowdon m d
 Dunsany v. Dunsany f c & pet
 Aylward v. Dedman m d
 Jones v. Higgins m d
 Ransome v. Burgess m d
 Lutman Johnson v. Coombe f c
 White v. King f c

Gregory v. Pilkington f c
 Vane v. Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway Co m d
 Scott v. Harrison m d
 Coventry v. Coventry f c
 Attorney-Gen v. Aust m d
 Belchier v. Belchier m d
 Painter v. Ford c
 Goss v. Jones m d
 The London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank (Limited) v. Rochefort m d
 Mackenzie v. Bradbury m d
 Vidler v. Lansdown m d
 Williams v. Glenton m d
 Stone v. Fisher m d & mot
 Birt v. Sleeman m d
 Binney v. Ince Hall Coal and Cannell Co m d
 Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot v. North Staffordshire Railway Co. c
 Attorney-Gen. v. Poynder m d
 Lambe v. Orton; Lambe v. Orton f c
 Baylis v. Todd c
 Beck v. Palmer m d
 Steward v. Baker m d
 Scott v. Key m d
 Farr v. Collins m d
 Goldschmidt v. Hart m d
 Rodney v. Manners f c
 Iredale v. Varty m d
 Preston v. Melville f c
 Bruce v. Bruce m d
 Kidder v. Proudfoot m d
 Schotsman v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Rail. Co. m d
 Fox v. Willis m d
 Taylor v. Taylor c
 Macdonald v. Boucher f c & sum
 Butler v. Grave m d
 Rothouse v. Mold f c
 Offen v. Munn c
 Mills v. Scotchford m d
 In re Phillip's Estate; Lid-don v. Ford f c
 Western v. McDermot c
 Pince v. Beattie f c
 Pattenson v. Russell; Day v. Russell f c
 St. John v. Steward f c
 Lamprell v. Griggs f c & pet
 Ryland v. Richardson m d
 Fox v. Charlton; Charlton v. Hall f c
 Morgan v. Neath & Brecon Railway Co. m d
 Isaacs v. Winston c

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR JOHN STUART.

Causes, &c.
 Rummens v. Robins d
 Greenhow v. Habbershaw d
 Wormald v. Maitland c
 Morgan v. Day f c
 Dexter v. Powell f c
 Johnstone v. Hamilton f c
 Lees v. Becker f c
 Goodwin v. Braine f c (June 1)
 Waldon v. Giraud f c
 Thornton v. Finch m d
 In re Wood; Wood v. Bing-ley f c
 Bond v. Bond m d
 Cooke v. Temple f c
 Pringle v. Peacey; Peacey v. Norbury f c
 Newton v. Hume c
 Landon v. Tucker f c
 Williams v. Williams f c
 Depree v. Bedfordshire f c
 Paine v. Watkins m d
 Morris v. Llanelli Railway and Dock Company m d
 Walker v. Pemberton f c
 Hallett v. Buck m d
 Peter v. Jones m d
 Steele v. Whitehouse c
 Bellis v. Jones f c
 Kendall v. Grainger v v v
 Heaton v. Cross m d
 Bond v. Watson m d
 Price v. Peppercorn c
 Taylor v. Padwick f c
 Heard v. Burton m d
 Ross v. Dean f c
 Godfrey v. Consols Insurance Association m d
 Piper v. Piper f c
 In re Simpson's Estate; Lang-ley v. Simpson f c
 Brodie v. Hall spe
 Long v. Kent m d
 Hitchins v. White m d
 Appleton v. Austin f c & sum
 Waters v. Wells f c
 Merryweather v. Jones f c
 Soady v. Turnbull f c
 Collins v. Wheeler m d
 Taylor v. Hales f c
 Taylor v. Walker m d
 Berrow v. Berrow f c
 Harding v. British Nation Life Assurance Association c
 Atkinson v. Robinson m d
 Humphrey v. Roberts f c & sum
 Leggett v. Warren c
 Davies v. Roberts c
 Currie v. Larkins f c
 Baillie v. McKewan m d
 White v. Fowler m d
 Hawkes v. Greenhalf f c
 Frost v. Ward f c
 Brown v. Bascombe; Brown v. Weller f c
 Gregory v. Soames m d
 Smith v. Edwards m d
 Martin v. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co. m d
 Tweedie v. Phelps m d
 Green v. Green m d
 Skelton v. Arnold; Skelton v. Arnold f c
 Maile v. Looker c
 Howells v. Wilson c
 Baker v. Ruse m d
 Elmer v. Ferguson m d
 Groom v. Caldeburgh m d
 Cadbury v. Cadbury f c
 Williams v. Hall m d
 Harries v. Rees m d
 Snewin v. Snewin m d
 Graham v. Morris m d
 Gibson v. Dawson m d
 Louis, Bart., v. Strachey, Bart. f c
 Simpson v. Malherbe c
 Forrer v. Nash m d
 Brereton v. Brereton f c
 Ray v. Woolley c
 Hardwick v. Wright c
 Hooper v. Surrage f c
 Gibson v. Barker f c
 Evans v. Thomas m d
 Dennis v. French m d
 Wedderburn v. Knyvett m d
 Robinson v. Welch m d
 Wedderburn v. Mc Mahon, Bart. m d

Fitzgerald v. Woolmer c
Malpas v. Peake m d
Ward v. Carttar c
In re Staley's Estate; Godfrey
v. Hollingsworth f c
Bostock v. Floyer m d
Mawson v. Lee m d
Leyland v. Naylor f c
Norman v. Pagdon c
Moore v. Barber f c
Benwell v. Dudley f c
Hancock v. Reeves m d
Holden v. Pell m d
Pitcher v. Pitcher f c
Spirett v. Willows f c
May v. Ramsey f c
Adcock v. Robinson c

Cooper v. Wells m d
Hume v. Peacock m d
Hollings v. Bevan m d
Rawton v. Dalton m d
Figes v. Richardson m d
Wright v. Taylor m d
Leigh v. Leigh m d
Williams v. Freeman c; conf
Adams v. Paull m d
Frampton v. Edwards f c
Hogarth v. Hogarth f c
Balmforth v. Chambers c
Cottrell v. Cottrell f c & sum
Jones v. Griffiths f c
Bosworth v. Cole m d
Kirby v. Phillips f c
De Winton v. Hall m d

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM PAGE WOOD.

[Causes, &c.]
Woods v. Peleguin m d
Taylor v. Cann m d
Adams v. Waller c
Calvert v. Armitage f c
Atty.-Gen. v. Mayor, &c. of
Kingston-on-Thames m d
Daniell v. Helder f c
Pavey v. Pavey m d
Pavey v. Pavey m d
Daw v. Eley exon
Foster v. Gladstone m d
Wedderburne v. Thomas
c; conf
Forbes v. Mackenzie c
Hooper v. Gunn } wit
McLellan v. Gunn }
Winearls v. Westby m d
Beard v. Turner m d
Savin v. The Oswestry and
Newtown Railway Co. m d
Rabbetts v. Woodward m d
Tate v. Williamson m d
Davenport v. Goldberg m d
Broadwood v. Merewether
m d
Windham v. Cooper m d
Blow v. Kilby m d
Lord Portman v. Gretton f c
Ludlam v. Ludlam f c
Bailey v. Andrew m d
Wilmott v. Flewitt m d
Penny v. Penny f c
Simpson v. Butler m d
Briant v. Williams m d
Valentin v. Collison f c
Owen v. Davies f c
Bebbington v. Bebbington
f c
Thomas v. London, Chatham,
& Dover Railway Co. c
Collins v. Catley c
Clarke v. Clark m d
Lushington v. Lushington
m d
Mitchison v. Buckton m d
Ashworth v. Hooper c
Barrs v. Fewkes c
Jackson v. Oglander, Bart.
m d
Woods v. Sowerby m d
Budge v. Gammow m d
Williams v. Osborne m d
Dowell v. Reece f c
Ford v. Tynte and five other
causes f c & sum
Wood v. Foley m d
Duke of Portland v. Hill m d
Wylde v. Parker m d
Heath v. Wallington m d
Field v. Wallington m d
Louthean v. Cater c
Wight v. Robinson m d

Renard v. Levinstein m d
Watson v. Holmes sp c
Boyd v. Boyd m d
Bailey v. Bailey m d
Hayden v. Kirkpatrick m d
Champaign v. Coghlan m d
Mansfield v. Green m d
Powell v. Phillips f c
Adams v. Dudley and West
Bromwich Banking Co. c
Bateman v. Boynton, Bart.
m d
Waite v. Morland f c
Williams v. Williams m d
Baker v. Parke c
Lambert v. Adams f c
Cusack v. Henry c
Pinchard v. Wilson sp c
Dykes v. Dykes m d
Cropton v. Corner f c
Carr v. Levingston m d
Southern v. Harriman f c.
& sum
Horsfield v. Ashton f c
The Hafodwryd Slate and
Slab Co. (Limited) v.
Fletcher m d
Brace v. Brace sp c
Molesworth v. Brown m d
The Wycombe Railway Co.
v. Donnington Hospital
m d
Stokes v. City Offices Co.
(Limited) m d (May 29)
Banks v. Gibson m d
Hewett v. Agar m d
Craven v. Craddock m d
Frisby v. Smith m d
Fairfax v. Taylor m d
Bonnett v. Ealing m d
Connon v. Trelawny c
Hindley v. Emery m d
Gray v. Batt m d
Cade v. Wheatcroft m d
May v. May m d
Miles v. Miles, Bart. m d
Davenport v. Rylands m d
Darell v. Willis c
Malpas v. Williamson m d
Lucas v. Jones m d
Stornmont v. Thickens m d
Cooke v. Dene m d
Stanier v. Evans m d
Stables v. Powell f c
Holden v. Holden f c
Hasluck v. Hasluck f c
Reading v. Atkins m d
Knox v. Gye m d
Roberts v. Pollard; Turner
v. Wilson f c & sum
Wilson v. Hart m d
Hallworth v. Frost c
Hayward v. Braine m d

Watson v. Robinson m d
Wills v. Bush f c
Hill v. Curtis c
Ledward v. The Mersey Dock
and Harbour Board m d
Campbell v. Campbell m d
Cocks v. Cocks m d
Birt v. Gainey m d

Hinde v. Morton c
Jenner v. Jenner m d
Buckham v. Buckham c
Earl de la Warr v. Lord
Cavendish m d
Millard v. Bailey m d
Ainsworth v. Walmesley
m d

COURT OF PROBATE

AND
COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.
Sittings in and after Trinity Term, 1865.

COURT OF PROBATE.

Saturday.....	May 27	Friday.....	June 2
Wednesday.....	" 31	Saturday.....	" 3
Thursday.....	June 1		

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Wednesday.....	June 7	Friday.....	June 16
Thursday.....	" 8	Saturday.....	" 17
Friday.....	" 9	Wednesday.....	" 21
Saturday.....	" 10	Thursday.....	" 22
Wednesday.....	" 14	Friday.....	" 23
Thursday.....	" 15	Saturday.....	" 24

Trials by jury.

Wednesday.....	June 28	Friday.....	July 14
Thursday.....	" 29	Saturday.....	" 15
Friday.....	" 30	Wednesday.....	" 19
Saturday.....	July 1	Thursday.....	" 20
Wednesday.....	" 5	Friday.....	" 21
Thursday.....	" 6	Saturday.....	" 22
Friday.....	" 7	Wednesday.....	" 26
Saturday.....	" 8	Thursday.....	" 27
Wednesday.....	" 12	Friday.....	" 28
Thursday.....	" 13	Saturday.....	" 29

The trials in the Court of Probate will be taken first.

The Judge will sit in chambers, to hear summonses, at eleven o'clock, and in court, to hear motions, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, May 30, and on each succeeding Tuesday until July 25th, inclusive.

All papers for motions must be left with the clerk of the papers before two o'clock on the preceding Thursday.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society, on Tuesday, the 23rd May, Mr. Kenrick in the chair, the following question was discussed, viz. :—

"Is an infant husband liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to his marriage with her?" Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. p. 137; *Turner v. Trisby*, 1 Strange, 168; *Scott v. Meanock*, 10 W. R. 605.

The question was opened by Mr. Hinchliff in the affirmative, which was the view adopted by the society.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The Northern Assam Tea Company are seeking to raise £250,000 additional capital to make their total £400,000, by the issue of 25,000 B shares of £10 each; £2 to be paid on application, and £1 on the 10th July next. These new shares to be entitled, until the 1st July, 1868, to a preferential dividend, so far as the profits of the estates purchased of the Assam Company will admit, of 10 per cent. per annum. The object of this proposed increase of capital is to purchase from the Assam Company, whose estates are contiguous, the whole of the Northern and Eastern division of their property in Assam. The indigenous plants alone can be worked to produce annually from 4,000 to 5,000 chests of tea. The acquisition of this property at once renders the Northern Assam Tea Company one of the most influential and profitable in India.

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The directors of this society have recently resolved to resume the grant of immediate annuities. The transaction of this class of business was suspended about twelve years ago, in consequence of the difficulty then experienced of finding eligible investments for the funds of the society. But for several

years past that difficulty has not been felt; on the contrary, the directors have found themselves unable to entertain many applications for loans upon good securities, in consequence of their funds being fully employed. They therefore consider that, independently of any direct profit to be obtained from the sale of annuities, the proposed step will be indirectly be of much advantage to the society.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE GUILDHALL HOTEL.

May 19.—By Messrs. NORTON & TAIST.

Freehold, and small part copyhold, estate, situate in the parishes of Northolt and Harrow, Middlesex; it consists of a farmhouse and buildings, and several enclosures of meadow and pasture land, containing about 50 acres—Sold for £3,420.

Freehold building land, situate at West Ham, Essex, containing 7a 0r 4p—Sold for £2,250.

By Messrs. H. BROWN & S. A. FOWERS.

Freehold, 6a 1r 2p of building land, situate at Penge, Surrey—Sold for £3,850.

Freehold, 9a 0r 3p of building land, opposite the above—Sold for £4,400.

Freehold, 1a 2r 13p 0r of building land, fronting Parish-lane, Penge—Sold for £1,000.

Freehold, 7a 3r 9p of land, situate at Beckenham, Kent—Sold for £2,840.

Freehold, 10a 1r 8p of land, situate at Beckenham, Kent—Sold for £3,350.

Leasehold, 2 residences, being Nos. 1 and 2, Heath-villas, Garden-road, Wandsworth-common, producing £107 per annum; term, 99 years from 1859; ground-rent, £12 12s. per annum—Sold for £1,000.

May 23.—By Messrs. DUBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER.

Leasehold premises, being No. 1, Friday-street, City, producing £499 13s. 4d. per annum; term, 19½ years unexpired; ground-rent, £250 per annum—Sold for £2,100.

Freehold ground-rent of £12 10s. per annum, secured upon a house, with shop, being No. 7, Bayne's-row, Clerkenwell—Sold for £780.

Copyhold residence, with grounds of 1a 1r 4p, and stabling, fronting the main road, Hammersmith—Sold for £2,830.

AT GARRAWAY'S.

May 12.—By Messrs. REYNOLDS, JARVIS, & ABBOTT.

Leasehold, 13 houses (some with shops), situate in Regent street, Vincent-terrace, Regent-gardens, and Brunswick-place, Westminster, producing £444 per annum; term, 10 years unexpired; ground-rent, £3 10s. per annum—Sold for £2,530.

May 15.—By Messrs. F. & A. MELLERSH.

Freehold, 12 houses, shops, and business premises, being Nos. 9 to 20, The Pavement, Clapham-common; a freehold beer-house, known as the Waterman's Arms, being No. 16, Lombard street, Chelsea; and a freehold house and business premises, being No. 64, Church-street, Chelsea; producing about £550 per annum—Sold for £13,860.

May 18.—By Messrs. CHINNOCK, GALSWORDY, & CHINNOCK.

Leasehold, 3 houses and shops, being Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Johnson's-place, Paddington-street, Marylebone, producing about £150 per annum; term, 58 years from 1848; ground-rent, £16 per annum—Sold for £700.

Leasehold house, being No. 14, Paradise-street, North-street, Manchester-square, producing £48 per annum; term, 60 years from 1852; ground-rent, £2 per annum—Sold for £30.

May 22.—By Messrs. ELLIS & SON.

Freehold premises, being No. 35, Poultry, City, producing £225 per annum—Sold for £10,700.

Freehold residence, known as The Lawn, with gardens and grounds, coach-house and stables, and 6 acres of land adjoining—Sold for £1,360.

Leasehold, 6 houses, known as Thurlow-place, Paradise-road, Stockwell, producing about £144 per annum; term, 62 years unexpired; ground-rent, £24 per annum—Sold for £710.

May 24.—By Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY.

Freehold properties, comprising the Northfleet Dockyard and plot of land, situate at Northfleet, Kent—Sold for £66,500.

By Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK & CO.

Freehold, 25 acres of building land, situate at Chipping Barnet, Herts and Middlesex—Sold for £3,260.

Freehold, 8 houses, 1 with shop, being Nos. 1 to 8, Victoria-terrace, Mortlake, producing £161 per annum—Sold for £2,685.

Leasehold, 2 houses and shops, being No. 504, New Oxford-street, and No. 5, Hart street, producing £195 per annum; term, 60 years from Lady-day, 1863; ground-rent, £110 per annum—Sold for £580.

Leasehold premises, being No. 505, New Oxford-street; term, 60 years unexpired; ground-rent, £110 per annum—Sold for £660.

Leasehold business premises, being Nos. 505, 507, and 508, New Oxford-street, and Nos. 1 to 3, Hart-street; let at £600 per annum; term, 60 years unexpired; ground-rent, £265 per annum—Sold for £3,550.

AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

May 17.—By Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY.

Freehold ground-rent and a redeemed land tax, amounting together to £37 13s. 9d. per annum (with reversion)—Sold for £1,730.

Freehold business premises, being No. 21a, Soho-square; let at £110 per annum—Sold for £2,680.

Freehold business premises, being No. 21, Soho-square; let at £120 per annum—Sold for £2,550.

Freehold building, situate in Sutton-street, Soho square, let at £120 per annum—Sold for £3,000.

Freehold premises fronting Sutton and Crown-streets and George-yard, occupying an area of 16,000 feet, producing £452 per annum—Sold for £7,900.

Freehold, 4 residences, being Nos. 2 to 5, Balham-terrace, Balham, Surrey—Sold for £5,970.

Freehold plot of building ground next Cavendish-road, Clapham-park—Sold for £3,450.

Freehold plot of building ground in Grove-road, Clapham-park—Sold for £2,100.

Freehold residence and grounds, known as Eldon House, Lower Tooting—Sold for £2,360.

Freehold, 3 cottages, situate as above—Sold for £1,585.

AT THE ESSEX ARMS HOTEL, BRENTWOOD.

May 16th.—By Mr. MARSH.

Freehold building land, possessing frontages of 1,500 feet to the New, South, and Warley roads, Brentwood—Sold for £1,260.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURCHELL—On May 21, the wife of J. Burchell, Jun., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, of a son.

COLLIER—On May 19, at Croydon, the wife of C. F. Collier, Jun., Esq., Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

FITZGERALD—On May 19, at Dublin, the wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

GOVETT—On May 17, at Richmond, the wife of Charles A. Govett, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

HERBERT—On May 13, at Aix la Chapelle, the wife of G. Herbert, Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

HILL—On May 22, at Pimlico, the wife of A. S. Hill, Esq., D.C.L., Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STAGG-TINSLEY—At Dovington, Kentucky, America, Charles W. Stagg, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Indianapolis, to Lucy, daughter of William Tinsley, Esq., late of Clonmel.

DEATHS.

BRAINE—On April 16, at Jamaica, C. Braine, Esq., Solicitor, aged 41.

BROCKLESBY—On May 23, E. George, son of G. J. Brocklesby, Esq., Solicitor, of Holloway and Water-lane, City.

BROWNE—On May 16, at Mount Browne, Roscommon, George Browne, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 66.

DEAN—On May 18, at Bloomsbury-square, J. W. Dean, Esq., Solicitor.

ERKINE—On May 21, Henry J. Erskine, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Erskine.

GILMORE—On May 22, at Dublin, Barbara, Widow of John B. Gilmore, Esq., Q.C.

FITZWILLIAMS—On May 1, on his passage from the Cape of Good Hope, D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, Esq., late of the Cape Mounted Rifles, aged 30, son of E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

PRICE—On May 19, at Stourbridge, C. Jesson, son of R. Price, Esq., Solicitor, aged 18.

WALSHE—On May 23, at Dublin, Maria Louisa Walshe, wife of Edward D. Walshe, Esq., Solicitor.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

BOYLE, JOHN, Jun., Stonehouse, near Devonport, Surgeon. £50 Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said James Boyle, Jun.

BRUCE, RIGHT HON. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK EARL, and LORD ERNEST AUGUSTUS CHARLES BRUDENEL BRUCE. £105 10s. 9d. Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Marquis of Aylesbury (late Earl Bruce), and Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce.

BURROWS, GEORGE, Cavendish-square, M.D., and CHARLES BURROWS, Lawrence-lane, Cheshire, Esq. £124 18s. 10d. New Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said George Burrows and Charles Burrows.

CHANDLER, VERY REV. GEORGE, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester, and GORDON DUFF, Harley street, Esq., both deceased. Eleven dividends on the sum of £335 3s. 6d., Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by John Chandler, executor of the said George Chandler, deceased, who was the survivor.

DAVIES, REV. JAMES, HARLS. £484 15s. 6d. Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said Rev. J. Davies.

FIELDING, THE RIGHT HON. RUDOLPH WILLIAM BASIL, VISCOUNT. £795 Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said R. W. B. Viscount Fielding.

HOPKINS, JOHN, Manor-house, near Reading, Berks, Esq. £1,000 Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said J. Hopkins.

LEWIS, LIEUT. JOHN, Royal Marine Artillery, and LIEUT. THOMAS LEWIS, 3rd Garrison Battalion, both deceased. £100 New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Richard Lewis, administrator of the said J. Lewis, who was survivor.

MACKLEY, JOHN, Pimlico, Esq., deceased. £30 New Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Francis Woodman, surviving executor.

OLIVER, BRAVWHITE, Sudbury, Grocer, deceased. £1,000 Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by John Sikes, executor.

PATTISON, MARGARET, Albany-street, Regent's-park, Widow, deceased, and WILLIAM ANDERSON, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, Esq., deceased. £1,373 2s. 9d. Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by Henry Revell Reynolds, administrator (as nominee of the Crown) of Margaret Pattison, who was the survivor.

RACKSTRAW, SARAH LUCY, Chatham-place, Hackney, Widow, and LUCY ANN RACKSTRAW, a minor. £10 14s. 6d. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by said Lucy Ann Rackstraw, survivor now of age.

STAPLES, THOMASINE, deceased, and CHARLOTTE STAPLES, deceased, both of Craven-street, strand, spinsters. £49 10s. new £2 10s. per Cent., substituted 5th April, 1854, for £45 Old South Sea Annuities.

—Claimed by Charles Henry Mills, Charlotte Fenelope Craven, Spinster, and Catherine Cecilia Ricardo, widow, executors of Charles John Craven, who was surviving executor of T. Staples, who was the survivor.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British and Foreign Gas Generating Apparatus Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has fixed May 26 at 12, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator of the above-named company.

Brighton Brewery Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Fredk Whinney, 5, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn, official liquidator of the above-named company.

Cappagh Mining Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Wood has appointed Fredk Whinney, 5, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn, official liquidator of the above-named company.

Factage Parisien (Limited).—The creditors of the above-named company are required, on or before June 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Chas Fitch Kemp, 7, Gresham-st, London, official liquidator of the said company. Wednesday, June 28 at 1, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Hafod Lead Mining Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Fredk Whinney, 5, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn, official liquidator of the above-named company.

Ryle Quay Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented May 9, to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood, May 27. John Hy Kays, 2, New-inn, Strand, solicitor for the petitioner.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, & South Hants, Banking Company.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has appointed John Ball, 3, Moorgate-st, official liquidator of the above-named company.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bank of Gibraltar and Malta (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented May 12, to be heard before the Master of the Rolls May 27. Smith, Gresham House, Old Broad-st, solicitor for the petitioners.

Cae Seys Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented May 19, to be heard before the Master of the Rolls May 27. Wilkinson, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-in, solicitor for the petitioner.

Hafod Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before June 16, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. Fredk Whinney, 5, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn. Tuesday, June 27 at 1, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1865.

British Zinc White Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented May 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood, June 3. Pritchard & Englefield, Doctors'-commons, agent for Leigh, Manx, solicitor for the petitioner.

Constantinople and Alexandria Hotels Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented May 18, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls, June 3. Routh & Co, Southampton-st, Bloomsbury, solicitor for the petitioners.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

Sick Fund and Burial Friendly Society, St. George's Lodge 28 of the Improved Order of Old Friends, Green Man Tavern, Jane-st, St George's. May 12.

Old Hope Benefit Friendly Society, King's Arms Tavern, Arundel-st, Strand. May 17.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

Bailey, Wm, Hazelrigg, Northumberland, Esq. June 26. Langhorne & Black, V.C. Wood.

Cornor, Jane, Durham, Widow. June 27. Bell & Peale, V.C. Stuart.

Cutting, Nathaniel, Jun, Wix, Essex, Farmer. June 16. Payne & Cutting, M.R.

Cutting, Nathaniel, sen, Wix, Essex, Farmer. June 16. Payne & Cutting, M.R.

Cutmore, Gardiner More, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, Gent. June 14. Harding & Archer, V.C. Wood.

Farmer, Edwd, sen, Churchstoke, Montgomery. June 26. Overton & Farmer, V.C. Stuart.

Gilson, Thos, Haymarket, Fishmonger. June 26. Ashkettle & Gilson, V.C. Stuart.

Jackson, Thos, Easington, Durham. June 22. Jackson & Jackson, M.R.

Matthews, Jas, Eardisland, Hereford, Farmer. July 3. Matthews & Edwards, V.C. Stuart.

Moore, Richd Benj Hayman, Devonshire-pl, Vassall-rd, Baker. June 23. Moore & Moore, M.R.

Munday, Maria, Kennington, Berks, Widow. June 26. Decechy & Stacy, M.R.

Parkes, Thos, Birm, Gent. June 20. Re Parkes, M.R.

Prescot, Rev Chas, Stockport, Chester, Clerk. June 20. Clowes & Prescot, M.R.

Thomas, Thos, John Hunter, & Peter Latham, Camomile-st, East India Merchants. June 15. Wood & Prescott, M.R.

Travis, Geo, Crompton, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. June 13. Travis & Illingworth, V.C. Kindersley.

Wood, Geo, South Dalton, York, Gent. June 14. Wood & Harland, V.C. Wood.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

Dawson, Wm, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. June 10. Dawson & Bernard, V.C. Wood.

Green, John Lazell, Gt Horkesley, Essex. June 21. Hart & Green, V.C. Stuart.

Westall, Wm, Marlborough, Wilts, Maltster. June 15. Turner & Westall, V.C. Wood.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1865.

Bovill, Jas, Southampton, Esq. June 10. Widdowson & Bovill, V.C. Kindersley.

Hargreaves, Jas, Fir Trees, Higham, Lancaster. June 20. Hargreaves & Hargreaves, V.C. Stuart.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

Birch, Abel, Thurlow-pl, Brompton, Middx, Esq. July 30. Day, Mayfair.

Birch, Rev Geo, Edgbaston, Birm, Clerk. June 20. Chilton & Co, Chancery-lane.

Boothman, William David, Leeds, York, Builder. July 1. Barr & Co.

Counce, Hugh, Preston, Contractor. July 1. R. & W. Ascroft, Preston.

Clary, Wm, Lorraine-pl, Hammersmith, Middx, Gent. June 12. Sills & Co, Old Broad-st.

Evan, Morgan, Langenoyd, Glamorgan, Farmer. June 19. Stockwood.

Field, Jas, Tredegar-sq, Bow, Gent. July 23. Thomson & Son, Cornhill.

Fletcher, Mary, Stafford, Widow. June 28. Jackson & Co, West Bromwich.

Gleghorn, Thos, Longhorsley, Northumberland, Husbandman. July 1. W. & B. Woodman, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Holt, Rev Richd, Ruislip, nr Uxbridge, Middx, Clerk. July 15. E. & F. Bannister & Co, John st, Bedford-row.

Miller, Maria Eliz, Cornwall-villas, Pinner, Middlesex, Spinster. June 20. Tonke & Co, Bedford-row.

Newby, Edwd, Sinderby, Sydney, New South Wales, Master Mariner. July 10. Clarke, St James's.

Phillips, Eliz, Stockbridge-ter, Pimlico, Widow. Aug 1. Phillips, Staple-inn, Holborn.

Ram, Jas, Claremont-mews, Claremont-sq, Cab Proprietor. June 30. Redpath, Suffolk-lane.

Taplin, Wm, Chivers Coton, Warwick, Gent. July 1. Dewes & Norton.

Whitlock, Danl, Tabernacle-row, City-rd, Saddler. July 1. Weeks, City-rd.

Wilson, Eliz, Gloucester-st, Haggerstone, Middlesex, Spinster. June 14.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

Barrow, Richd, Ringwood-hall, Derby, Esq. June 11. Deacon & Co, Doctors'-commons.

Baynes, Geo, North Shields, Northumberland, Grocer. July 31. J. & R. S. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bishop, Jas, Lily-pot-lane, London, Newspaper Agent. June 20. Reeve, Lothbury.

Bowden, Saml Wilson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Comm Agent. June 20. Frost & Dawson, Hull.

Brain, Alfred Hy, Birkenhead, Chester, Gent. July 1. Hancock & Co, Birchin-lane, London.

Dell, Jas, Brunswick-pl, Lewisham Upper-rd, Kent, Warehouseman. June 1. Pritchard & Sons, Doctors'-commons.

Denby, Eliza, Verulam-ter, Hammersmith. July 3. De Jersey & Micklem, Gresham-st.

Dilley, Danl David, Gee-st, Tailor. June 15. Child, Doctors'-commons.

Harrison, John Newton, Appleby, Westmoreland, Gent. July 1. Reynell, Staple-inn.

Leonard, Wm Bayley, Ashton, nr Birm, Gent. July 17. Mason, Birm.

Maclure, Andrew, Erith, Kent, Innkeeper. June 24. Gibson, Dartford.

Marshall, Wm Christie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. June 30. Chartres.

Simpson, Martha, Newington-pl, Spinster. July 3. De Jersey & Micklem, Gresham-st.

Smith, John, Tissington, Derby, Farmer. June 24. Holland.

Spencer, Joseph, Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, Esq. July 1. Appleyard, Lincoln's-inn.

Syddall, John, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, Calico Printer. Aug 1. Parry & Son, Manch.

Vickers, Judith, Eastbourne-ter, Paddington, Widow. July 1. Hale, Bath.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1865.

Northumberland, Most Noble Algernon, Duke of. Aug 14. Bell & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Aynsley, John, Newton Barns, Embleton, Northumberland, Farmer. July 1. Woodman, Morpeth.

Bracher, Mary, Yotton, Claverham, Somerset, Widow. July 31. Fry & Otter, Bristol.

Bryant, Fras, Maids-vale West, Esq. Sept 1. Julius, Buckingham-st, Adelphi.

Crofton, Eliz, Stockton-on-Tees, Widow. June 24. Watson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Dyneley, Margaret, Bramhope Manor, York, Widow. July 29. Payne & Co, Leeds.

Fields, Robt, Theddlethorpe, St Helen's, Lincoln, Blacksmith. July 10. Wood, Louth.

Fitzroy, Hon Hannah Mayer, Upper Grosvenor-st, Widow. July 1. Robinson & Co, Essex-st, Strand.

Litherland, Wm, Manch, Timber Merchant. Aug 1. Crowther, Manch.

Nicholson, John, Upton-rd, De Beauvoir-town, Inland Revenue Officer. July 1. Pope, Old Broad-st.

Packham, Jane, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Spinster. June 20. Upward, Copthall-ct.

Pearse, Wm, South Warnborough Lodge, Southampton, Esq. July 1. Peachey, Salisbury-sq.

Teall, Jabez, Osett-common, Dewsbury, York, Clothier. June 12. R. J. & F. Lamb, Wakefield.

Wilkins, John, Frome Selwood, Somerset. June 24. Pitman, Roston-rd.

Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.*

Bower, Leonard, Birm, Bolt and Screw Manufacturer. April 18. Reg. May 15.
 Reece & Co, Birm.
 Innerarity, David Alex, Claremont-pl, Hornsey-row, Middx, Chemist and Druggist. May 12. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

Williams, Rosina Mary Beevor, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury, Salop, School-mistress. April 4. Morris, Shrewsbury.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

Arden, Thos, & John Arden, Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, Builders April 19. Asst. Reg May 15.
 Adams, Stephen, Lpool, Fancy Stationer. May 9. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Booth, Wm, Beckenham, Kent, Grocer. May 8. Asst. Reg May 11.
 Bower, Leonard, Birm, Bolt and Screw Manufacturer. April 18. Asst. Reg May 13.
 Boxell, Nathan, Kemp Town, Brighton. April 17. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Bartlett, Benj Pearson, Falcon Hall, London, Merchant. April 27. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Barney, Jas, Smethwick, Stafford, Horse Shoe Manufacturer. April 20. Comp. Reg May 12.
 Barratt, Thos, Wynter, Walsall, Tailor. April 28. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Bliss, Geo, Stoke Goldington, Farmer. April 22. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Butler, Geo Edwd, Beaufort-ter, Maidm-vale, Middx, Clerk. May 10. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Butt, Edwin, jun, Pritchard's-rd, Hackney, Middx, Builder. May 13. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Cook, Addis Geo, High-st, Bromley, Wine and Spirit Merchant. May 6. Conv. Reg May 13.
 Clayton, Louis Vincent, Greengate, Salford, Lancaster, Grocer. April 17. Comp. Reg May 12.
 Collihole, Wm, Lpool, Corn and Flour Dealer. May 4. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Coleman, Benj Edwd, Dover, Kent, Grocer. May 5. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Cooper, Alfred Langford, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, Wine Merchant. April 17. Comp. Reg May 15.
 D'Oyley, John Francis, Devonshire-st, Islington, Master Mariner. May 12. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Elias, Richd, Nantyrhebbog, Llandidies, Flannel Manufacturer. May 2. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Gittos, John, jun, Stafford, Coal and Coke Merchant. April 17. Conv. Reg May 15.
 G'rrrett, Chas, Banstead, Surrey, Contractor. May 13. Arr. Reg May 15.
 Gleeson, John, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke. April 21. Asst. Reg May 15.
 Holloway, Thos, Bradford, Wilts, Innkeeper. April 17. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Haynes, Thos, Southampton, Tobaccoist. April 19. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Holland, Sarah, Lpool, Pawnbroker. April 19. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Howitt, Louisa, Grantlham, Lincoln, Draper. April 18. Asst. Reg May 15.
 Hughes, Chas, Cardiff, Grocer. April 24. Comp. Reg May 13.
 Hall, Kate, Leeds, York, Crinoline Manufacturer. May 6. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Lea, Wm, St Helen's, Lancaster, Licensed Victualler. April 27. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Laycock, Hy John, Rotherham, York, Watchmaker. April 27. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Mounsey Jasper Copper, & John Dixon, Bedlington, Northumberland, Ironfounders. April 20. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Murgatroyd, John, & Thos Stephenson, Bradford, York, Plasterers. May 13. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Orrell, Chas, Huddersfield, York, Pankers's Porter. April 23. Comp. Reg May 12.
 Perry, John, & Charles Howes Perry, Nottingham, Brewers. April 22. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Palmer, Thos, Fenge, Surrey, Plumber. May 12. Comp. Reg May 15.
 Patrick, Jas, Leeds, York, Cloth Merchant. April 21. Comp. Reg May 12.
 Raybould, Joseph Arthur, Alcester, Warwick, Mercer. April 17. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Spencer, Wm Antill, Derby, Linen Draper. April 15. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Speakman, Hy, & Saml Quint, Monkwell-st, Umbrella Manufacturers April 20. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Smart, John Leighton, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lu, Printer. May 11. Conv. Reg May 15.
 Sullivan, Philip Thos, otherwise Goldney, Moore-st, Cadogan-st Chelsea, Gent. April 21. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Still, Fred Wm, Larden, Kent, Draper. April 19. Conv. Reg May 16.
 Thompson, John, Leadgate, Durham, Grocer. May 2. Comp. Reg May 13.
 Ryder, Wm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Metal Broker. April 17. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Taylor, Thos, Hemswell, Lincoln, Shoemaker. April 20. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Thompson, Thos, Claypath Gates, Durham, Grocer. April 22. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Watson, John, Windmill-st, St Luke's, Middx, Gasfitter. April 28. Comp. Reg May 12.
 Winchester, Jas, Newhaven, Sussex, Builder. April 15. Conv. Reg May 12.
 Wilson, Joseph Michael, Church-gate Mill, Stockport, Chester, Cotton Manufacturer. April 28. Comp. Reg May 13.
 Whitaker, Jas, Burnley, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. April 21. Comp. Reg May 13.
 Woods, Francis, Portslade, Sussex, Grocer. April 26. Conv. Reg May 15.

Wright, Thos Wm, Blackhill, Durham, Beer-house Keeper. April 15. Comp. Reg May 13.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

Armstrong, Benj, Sunderland, Durham, Ironmonger. April 19. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Baldwin, Solomon, & Thos Waters, Bishopsgate churchyard, Wholesale Tea Dealers. April 25. Asst. Reg May 18.
 Bell, John, Coxhoe, Durham, Grocer. April 25. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Boe, Wm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ironmonger. May 1. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Bolt, Philip, Bolsover-st, Tailor. May 5. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Brookes, David, Little Bolton, Lancaster, Tailor. April 24. Conv. Reg May 19.
 Butcher, Hy Albert, Elgin-rd, Notting-hill, Coal Dealer. April 26. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Clift, Geo Wm, Harness, Chatham, Kent, Coal Merchant. May 1. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Cox, Thos, Briery-hill, Ebbw-vale, Monmouth, Clothier. May 15. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Davenport, Hy, Birm, Grocer. April 26. Asst. Reg May 18.
 Druffin, Hy, & Wm Druffin, Manch, Packing-case Makers. April 26. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Earnshaw, Geo, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, Druggist. May 1. Asst. Reg May 17.
 Farman, Joseph, Notting-hill, House Decorator. April 26. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Fielden, Wm Petrie, Rochdale, Cotton Manufacturer. April 21. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Gibbs, Wm, Whittlesey, Cambridge, Grocer. April 20. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Goodacre, Hy, Birkenhead, Chester, Draper. May 2. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Goodliffe, Alfred Pitt, Nottingham, Grocer. April 20. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Hanrott, Howard Augustus, Bedford-row, Gent. April 28. Arrt. Reg May 18.
 Hawley, John, Walsall, Stafford, Rope and Twine Maker. April 20. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Herring, John, junr, Sunderland, Durham, Grocer. April 29. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Hill, Thos, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, Draper. April 20. Conv. Reg May 16.
 Hodgkinson, Sarah, Matlock Bath, Derby, Widow. May 2. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Hollings, Edmund, Bradford, York, Druggist. May 10. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Holmes, David, Llandidies, Montgomery, Ale and Porter Merchant. April 25. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Hughes, John, Traumere, Chester, Upholsterer. May 13. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Humanian, Gregoir Antoin, Manch, Merchant. May 1. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Jackson, Robt, Hunslet, Leeds, York, Cloth Manufacturer. May 3. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Jolliffe, Wm Leigh, Southsea, Southampton, Grocer. May 3. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Jones, Geo, Welshpool, Montgomery, Grocer. April 28. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Joy, Wm, Tunbridge, Kent, Plumber. May 8. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Kirkpatrick, Thos, Newington Butts, Surrey, Linendraper. April 29. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Kyriasson, Geo, Burton-crescent, Railway Guard, and Mary Ann, his wife. May 8. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Lambert, Robt, junr, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Draper. May 3. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Lancaster, Frk Wm, Wimbledon, Surrey, Draper. April 21. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Lawson, Joseph, Pudsey, York, Cloth Manufacturer. April 13. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Leigh, Jos Wm Frdk, Grange-rd, Bermondsey, Chemist. May 17. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Llewellyn, Edwin, Myddleton-st, Clerkenwell, Cheesemonger. May 6. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Lewis, Hy Thos, Alcester, Warwick, Grocer. April 19. Asst. Reg May 17.
 Lumley, David, Blackfriars-rd, Jeweller. May 15. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Monk, Geo, Islington, Grocer. April 28. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Pantacinius, Frk Hy, Clarendon-rd, Notting-hill, Decorator. May 17. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Paylor, Thos, Old Shildon, Durham, Cowkeeper. April 24. Conv. Reg May 19.
 Perkin, Daniel, Plymouth, Devon, Draper. May 6. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Pratt, John Thos, Walton, Norfolk, Farmer. April 21. Asst. Reg May 18.
 Price, Richd Evans, Worcester, Brush Manufacturer. May 3. Asst. Reg May 19.
 Probert, Joseph, & Benj Probert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocers. April 21. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Procter, Wm Malachy, Metherell Calstock, Cornwall, Brewer. May 1. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Puntis, Josiah, Southampton, Painter. May 1. Asst. Reg May 18.
 Ratchiff, John Cleophas, Warwick, Ribbon Manufacturer. April 25. Asst. Reg May 19.
 Reacher, Thos, Worcester, Innkeeper. April 24. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Ridings, Edmd, & Thos Ridings, Lpool, Merchants. April 29. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Riley, John Hy, Nottingham, Engineer. May 9. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Shentall, Hy, Masbrough, York, Stove Grate Fitter. April 21. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Shenton, Wm, Belper, Derby, Tobaccoist. April 19. Comp. Reg May 16.
 Shuttle, John Birm, Button Manufacturer. April 21. Conv. Reg May 17.

Smith, Joseph, Colne, Lancaster, & Benj Smith, Ballgrove, Cotton Spinners. April 19. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Teagus, Hy Kingston, Witney, Oxford, Grocer. May 3. Conv. Reg May 16.
 Tennent, Robt Bowman, Walbrook, Merchant. May 8. Conv. Reg May 18.
 Turner, Thos Harrison, Commercial-rd, Milliner. April 28. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Walker, Edwd, Manch, Fruit and Egg Dealer. April 24. Comp. Reg May 17.
 Waterman, Wm, Leicester, Draper. May 16. Comp. Reg May 18.
 Williams, Benj, Lpool, Lancaster, Slater. May 5. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Wildsmith, Jas Hy Staples, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Chemical Manufacturer. May 8. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Woodfield, John Vaux, & Jas Edwd Hills, Sunderland, Durham, Ironfounders. April 28. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Wilkinson, Joseph, Wolverhampton, Manufacturer. April 19. Conv. Reg May 17.
 Young, Dixon, Sunderland, Durham, Druggist. April 24. Asst. Reg May 18.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1865.

Abbott, Chas, Stratford, Essex, Shopman. May 15. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Angus, Nicholas, Sheffield, Flock Merchant. May 1. Conv. Reg May 19.
 Beddow, Saml, Tipton, Stafford, Butty Miner. May 18. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Blunt, Chas, Taunton, Somerset, Wine Merchant. April 26. Asst. Reg May 23.
 Boothman, Jas, Gisburn Coates, York, Wool Dealer. May 15. Comp. Reg May 20.
 Bremner, Geo Wm, Gt St Helen's, Merchant. April 24. Inspectorship. Reg May 22.
 Burd, Robt Rogers, Princes-rd, Notting-hill, China Dealer. May 18. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Cann, Wm Cleer, Harleston, Norfolk, Merchant. April 28. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Clarkson, John, Reading, Berks, Draper. May 5. Conv. Reg May 22.
 Culverhouse, Hy, Luton, Bedford, Straw Hat Manufacturer. April 24. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Cuttle, Joshua, Uppermill, Saddleworth, York, Dyer. May 18. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Daniel, Richd Hy, Hayle, Cornwall, Watch Maker. April 22. Conv. Reg May 22.
 Denton, Matterson, jun, Winsford, Chester, Stationer. May 12. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Dover, Wm, South Shields, Durham, Outfitter. April 26. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Elstob, Wm, New Bond-st, Tailor. May 12. Conv. Reg May 23.
 Farmer, Joseph, Leamington, Warwick, Iron Merchant. April 25. Conv. Reg May 23.
 Garton, Chas, Bristol, Brewer. May 5. Arr. Reg May 22.
 Hassell, Jas, Sudbury, Suffolk, Wine Merchant. April 24. Asst. Reg May 20.
 Hirst, Wm, Milnsbridge, nr Huddersfield, Cloth Finisher. May 9. Conv. Reg May 20.
 Holmes, Richd, Leeds, Waste Dealer. May 10. Asst. Reg May 20.
 Howard, Jas Hammett Hill, Northleach, Gloucester, Chemist. April 22. Conv. Reg May 20.
 Howard, Hy, Froughton, Regent-st, Lace Manufacturer. May 4. Arr. Reg May 23.
 Inker, Edwd, Brighton, Grocer. May 17. Comp. Reg May 20.
 James, Geo, Salford, Lancaster, Crinoline Manufacturer. May 17. Comp. Reg May 20.
 Jeffery, John, Halifax, York, Tea Dealer. May 2. Asst. Reg May 22.
 Jones, David, & Wm Bromley, Wolverhampton, Tailors. April 29. Conv. Reg May 22.
 King, Jas, Plymouth, Devon, Brewer. April 24. Inspectorship. Reg May 22.
 Martin, Wm, Bronti-pl, Walworth-rd, Coach Broker. April 29. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Mason, Hy Richd, Bloxwich, Stafford, Awl Blade Maker. May 15. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Miles, John, Hy Parker, & Joseph Malcolm, Russia-row, Milk-st, Birm and Sheffield Warehousemen. May 9. Asst. Reg May 19.
 Musgrave, Wm Alack, Benj Musgrave, and Alack Musgrave, Leeds, Dyers. April 28. Conv. Reg May 23.
 Noakes, Hy, Rochester, Kent, Gardiner. May 11. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Parker, Isaac, Russell-st, Covent-garden, Gas Fitter. May 20. Conv. Reg May 23.
 Paxton, Robt, Monkwearmouth, Durham, Grocer. May 10. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Robinson, Hy, Islington, Cattle Salesman. April 21. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Savage, Thos, Macclesfield, Chester, Smallware Dealer. May 5. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Clayton, John, Bradford, York, Grocer. April 27. Conv. Reg May 22.
 Sibley, Eliza, Ledbury-rd, Widow. April 26. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Smith, Rowland, Monks-mill, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, Woolen Manufacturer. May 6. Comp. Reg May 22.
 Smyrk, Chas Fredk, Burton-rd, Brixton, Builder. April 24. Comp. Reg May 20.
 Sothcott, Joseph, Portsea, Hants, Tailor. May 4. Conv. Reg May 23.
 Stevenson, Thos Hy, Nerracher, Dudley, Worcester, Tailor. May 10. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Thomas, Jas, Stalbridge, Dorset, Shoemaker. April 24. Asst. Reg May 22.
 Turtle, Alfred, Wanborough, Wilts, Farmer. April 29. Asst. Reg May 23.
 Wallace, Jas Ambrose, South Shields, Durham, Grocer. April 28. Comp. Reg May 22.
 White, Joseph, Bradford, York. April 25. Comp. Reg May 19.
 Wilkin, Atkinson, Manor-rd, Walworth. May 19. Comp. Reg May 23.
 Wilkinson, Edwd, Jarrow, Durham, Provision Dealer. April 29. Conv. Reg May 20.

Bankrupts.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

To Surrender in London.

Cohen, Louis, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 11. May 31 at 2. Hill, Basinghall st.
 Cole, Eli, Clarkson-st East, Hackney-rd, Pastrycook. Pet May 10. May 31 at 1. Vant, Lendenhall-st.
 Crossman, Chas Percy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 15. June 1 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Diddams, Geo, Gt James-st, Hoxton, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Pet May 12. June 7 at 11. Drake, Basinghall-st.
 Eastman, Jas Hy, High-st, Battersea, Builder. Pet May 12. May 29 at 12. Condy, Lower Thames-st.
 Evans, Wm, jun, Chair-st, Millwall, Builder. Pet May 11. May 29 at 11. Marshall, Hatton-garden.
 Goodman, Timothy, Warminster, Wilts, Scrivener. Pet April 28. June 7 at 12. Randall, Gray's-inn-sq.
 Gray, Robt Wm, Princes-rd, Lambeth, out of business. Pet May 13. May 29 at 12. Riddle, Chancery-in.
 Hobbs, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 11. June 1 at 12. Hill, Basinghall-st.
 Kopera, Alphonse, West-st, Golden-sq, Tailor. Pet May 11. May 29 at 11. Lewis, Gt Marlborough-st.
 Linton, Francis Miles, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 10 (for pau). May 29 at 11. Hill, Basinghall-st.
 Marshall, Bigsby, Horsego-st, Spitalfields, Pickle and Fish Sauce Manufacturer. Pet May 12. June 1 at 12. Hill, Basinghall-st.
 Palmer, Wm Harry, Camberwell-rd, Camberwell, Secretary to a Steel, Iron, and Coal Company. Pet May 13. May 29 at 12. Hill, Basinghall-st.
 Richardson, Robt, Euston-rd, Builder. Pet May 11. June 1 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Seligmann, Edouard, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 11. May 31 at 2. Johnson, Clifford's-inn.
 Dixon, Saml Bartholomew, Wellington-pl, Camberwell, Builder. Pet May 13. May 31 at 2. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Tinsley, Joseph, Tabernacle-wk, Finsbury, Baker. Pet May 11. May 29 at 11. Angell, Guildhall-yd.

To Surrender in the Country.

Arnold, Hy John, Uttoxeter, Stafford, Cheese Factor. Pet May 15. Birm, June 2 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm, and Flint, Uttoxeter.
 Briggs, Michl Robt, Sroke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Tailor. Pet May 12. Birm, May 31 at 12. Smith, Birm.
 Butterley, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cooper. Pet May 13. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 27 at 10. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Bywater, Wm, Leeds, York, Machine Manufacturer. Pet May 12. Leeds, May 29 at 11. Cariss & Tempest, and Bond & Barwick Leeds.
 Cotton, Wm, & Thos Wm Cotton, Gt Bridge, Westbromwich, Ironfounders. Pet May 12. Birm, May 26 at 12. Beaton, Birm.
 Davies, Saml, Lpool, Coal Dealer. Pet May 12. Lpool, May 29 at 3. Jones, Lpool.
 Devereux, Isabel, Stockton-on-Tees, Clothier. Pet May 13. New castle-upon-Tyne, May 31 at 12. Crosby, Stockton, and Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Dixon, John, Horsbrih, nr Leeds, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Pet May 12. Leeds, May 26 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Douse, Jas, Ipswich, Broker. Pet May 11. Ipswich, May 26 at 11. Moore, Ipswich.
 Dunn, Joseph Cuthbert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of business. Pet May 13. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 27 at 10. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 East, Fred Wm, Reading, Upholsterer. Pet May 11. Reading, May 27 at 1. Stomcombe.
 Elliston, Wm Alfred, York, Music Seller. Pet May 11. Leeds, May 29 at 11. Seymour & Blyth, York, and Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
 Fleming, John, Lpool, Hardware Dealer. Pet May 12. Lpool, June 2 at 11. Snowball & Copeman, Lpool.
 Gardner, Jas & Hy Gardner, Lpool, Glass Painters. Pet May 12. Lpool, May 31 at 3. Worship, Lpool.
 Gray, Chas Hy, Cumberland, General Dealer. Pet May 11. Keswick, May 31 at 11. Ansell, Keswick.
 Green, Miles, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Tailor. Pet May 15. Birm, June 2 at 11. Green, Birm.
 Gregory, Morris, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Draper. Pet May 13. Kingston-upon-Hull, May 31 at 12. Chester, Hull.
 Grimwade, Chas, Ipswich, Baker. Pet May 10. Ipswich, May 26 at 11. Moore, Ipswich.
 Howell, Richd, Leeds, Soda Water Manufacturer. Pet May 11. Leeds, May 26 at 12. Pickering, Leeds.
 Jones, Robt, Llanrwst, Denbigh, Surgeon. Pet May 11. Lpool, May 26 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Jones, Wm, Manch, Surgeon. Pet May 11. Manch, June 2 at 1. Free, Birm.
 Jones, Joseph, Loughborough, Leicester, Farmer. Pet May 10. Macclesfield, May 24 at 11. Higginbotham & Barclay, Macclesfield.
 Jones, Hugh, Llanenddwyn, Merioneth, Joiner. Pet May 10. Dolgelly, May 29 at 12. Williams, Dolgelly.
 Jones Joshua, & Richd Danl Jones, Gloucester, Timber Merchants. Pet May 10. Bristol, May 31 at 11. Heelas, Stroud, and Abbott & Leonard, Bristol.
 Kenall, Saml, Redruth, Cornwall, Dealer in Mining Shares. Pet May 9. Exeter, May 26 at 11. Stockpoole, Old Broad-st.
 Lees, Edwd, Manch, Auctioneer. Pet May 13. Salford, May 27 at 9.30. Leigh, Manch.
 Little, Jas, Exeter, Hotel Keeper. Pet May 12. Exeter, May 27 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Lucas, Thos, Worthing, Sussex, Ironmonger. Pet May 11. Worthing, May 29 at 11. Lamb, Brighton.
 Neal, John, St Neot's, Huntingdon, Fishmonger. Pet May 11. St Neot's, May 25 at 2. Hunt, Cambridge.
 Neal, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Aug 9. Market Harborough, May 30 at 11.
 Nicholas, John Martin, Bristol, Bill Discounter. Pet May 10. Bristol, May 31 at 11. Gole, Lime-st, London, and Henderson, Bristol.

Pettingill, Alfred, Dewes, Gt Yarmouth, Auctioneer. Pet May 11.
Gt Yarmouth, May 3rd at 12. Costerton, Gt Yarmouth.
Pickles, Hy, Leeds, York, Draper. Pet May 12. Leeds, May 29 at 11.
Simpson, Leeds.
Price, Rees, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Grocer. Pet May 10. Aberdare,
May 30 at 11. Linton, Abdare.
Putt, Wm Hy, Brixham, Devon, Master Mariner. Pet May 13. Exeter,
May 27 at 11. Fryer, Exeter.
Rowlands, Fredk, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Railway Clerk.
Pet May 10. Stone, June 10 at 10. Litchfield, Newcastle-under-
Lyme.
Sales, Richd Tonge, Kingston-upon-Hull, Painter. Pet May 13.
Kingston-upon-Hull, May 31 at 12. Chester, Hull.
Smith, John Paxford, & John Thomas, Gloucester, Wine and Spirit
Merchants. Pet May 11. Bristol, May 31 at 11. Lovegrove, Glou-
cester, and Abbott & Leonard, Bristol.
Spencer, Wm Hy, Moss-side, Lancaster, Agent. Pet May 13. Salford,
May 27 at 9.30. Mann, Manch.
Spink, Robt, Hook, nr Goole, York, Grocer. Pet May 10. Goole, May
26 at 12. Harle, Leeds.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1865.

To Surrender in London.

Barber, Judith Lonisa, Bradwell, Suffolk, Spinster. Pet May 15.
June 7 at 3. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
Browning, Wm Ernst, Doctor Johnson's-bldgs, Temple, Barrister-
at-Law. Pet May 17. May 29 at 2. Haynes, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Burn, Robt, Oakham, Rutland, Chemist. Pet May 15. June 1 at 1.
Crook, Fenchurch-st.
Camm, Jas, New North-rd, Hoxton, Schoolmaster. Pet May 15.
June 1 at 11. Bellamy, Old Basinghall-st.
Cockett, Wm, Folkestone, Kent, Auctioneer. Pet May 17. May 29 at
2. Talbot & Tasker, Bedford-row.
Collins, Fdk, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 16 (for pau). May
29 at 1. Hill, Basinghall-st.
Davis, Jas, Old Cavendish-st, Surgeon Dentist. Pet May 17. June 7
at 2. Halse & Co, Cheapside.
Davis, Francis, Holloway-rd, Zinc Manufacturer. Pet May 12. June
7 at 12. Ford, Broad-st.
Dowling, Edwd Plasket, Hitchin, Hertford, Farmer. Pet May 16.
May 29 at 1. Richards, Warwick-st, Regent-st.
Farthing, Geo, Cheapside, Tailor. Pet May 17. May 29 at 1. Ashley
& Tee, Old Jewry.
Grahe, Gustav, Queen-st, Cheapside, General Merchant. Pet May 16.
May 29 at 1. Beard, Basinghall-st.
Guiney, Geo, New North-rd, Hoxton, out of business. Pet May 16.
June 7 at 12. Reed, Guildhall-chambers.
Hart, Jas, Finchfield, Essex, Farmer. Pet May 18. June 1 at 1.
Pritchard, Coleman-st.
Hart, Michael, Middlesex-st, Aldgate, Boot Dealer. Pet May 16.
June 7 at 1. Poole, Bartholomew close.
Harris, Hy, Ellis, Roman-rd, Islington, out of business. Pet May 17.
May 29 at 2. Merriman, Poultry.
Harrison, Wm, Johnson's-rd, Harrow-rd, out of business. Pet May
16. May 29 at 1. Wilding, Edgeware-rd.
Herrick, Hy, South Lambeth-rd, Assistant Bailiff. Pet May 16. May
29 at 1. Binns, Trinity-sq, Southwark.
Joel, Hy, Regent's-row, Dalston, Looking-glass Manufacturer. Pet
May 13. June 1 at 1. Edwards, Cannon-st.
Johnson, Joshua, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, Coal Merchant. Pet
May 17. June 1 at 2. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Jones, Robt Walter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 16 (for pau).
June 7 at 1. Branwell, Basinghall-st.
Meredith, Hy Chas, Fenchurch-st, Comm Merchant. Pet May 17.
June 1 at 2. Hilbery, Crutched Friars.
Moore, Wm, Nicholas-lane, Tailor. Pet May 13. June 1 at 1. Harri-
son & Lewis, Old Jewry.
Partridge, Nicholas Drake, Finsbury-pavement, Salesman to an
Upholsterer. Pet May 15. June 7 at 12. Reed, Guildhall-
chambers.
Petty, Geo Thos, Orpington, Kent, Carpenter. Pet May 16. June 1 at
2. Lewis & Lewis, Holborn.
Ridley, Wm, jun, Lower Rosamond-st, Clerkenwell, Journeyman
Butcher. Pet May 15. May 29 at 12. Jones, Colchester.
Wright, John Chapman, King's Cross-rd, Cheesemonger. Pet May
17. June 7 at 2. Steadman, Finsbury.
Walkley, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Putworth, Sussex. Adj April 18.
June 7 at 3. Edwards, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Allen, Jas Powell, West Hartlepool, Durham, Ship Owner. Pet May
15. Newcastle-upon Tyne, May 31 at 11.30. Story & Bousfield,
Newcastle-upon Tyne, out of business.
Allsop, Geo, Derby, Butcher. Pet May 13. Derby, May 31 at 12.
Briggs, Derby.
Ashby, Fdc Thos, Holbeach, Lincoln, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet May
16. Holbeach, May 29 at 10. Ayliff, Holbeach.
Bailey, Robt King, Leicester, Butcher. Adj May 9. Leicester, June
3 at 10. Chamberlain, Leicester.
Bell, Geo, & Jas Smith Bell, Bramley Grange Farm, York, Farmers.
Pet May 13. Leeds, May 29 at 11. Granger, Leeds.
Belton, Edwin, jun, Hebburn quay, nr Jarrow, Durham, Brick Maker.
Pet May 13. South Shields, May 31 at 12. Duncan, Basinghall-st.
Brodie, John, & Joseph Brodie, Consett, Durham, Drapers. Pet May
16. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 2 at 12. Hoyle & Shipley, New-
castle-upon-Tyne.
Broughton, Wm, jun, Sibbertoft, Northampton, Butcher. Pet May
12. Lutterworth, May 30 at 11. Rawlin, Market Harborough.
Brown, Jas, Wolverhampton, out of business. Pet May 9. Wolver-
hampton, June 12 at 12. Cresswell, Wolverhampton.
Bullin, John, Prisoner for Debt, Stafford. Adj May 15. Birm, May
31 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Bullock, John, Stowe, Stafford, Beer Retailer. Pet May 15. Stafford,
June 5 at 11. Robinson, Stafford.
Cox, Albert, Mark, Soyest, out of business. Pet May 15. Axbridge,
May 29 at 11. Lee & Cook, Bridgwater.
Culwick, Aaron, Westbromwich, out of business. Pet May 15. Old-
bury, May 30 at 10. Jackson, Westbromwich.

Davies, Wm, Lpool, Builder. Pet May 15. Lpool, June 2 at 11.
Samuell, Lpool.
Dawson, Saml Richd, Southwick, Sussex, Butcher. Pet May 13.
Brighton, May 30 at 11. Silvester, Southwark.
Digham, Hyla Edwd, Bedford, Watch Maker. Pet May 17. Luton,
May 31 at 10.
Edwards, John, Pwllheli, Carnarvon, Baker. Adj April 20. Pwllheli,
May 24 at 10. Jones, Pwllheli.
Emerson, John, Spondon, Derby, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet May 16.
Loughborough, May 29 at 11. Deane, Loughborough.
Everall, Chas, Hereford, Butter Factor. Pet May 18. Birm, June 7
at 12. Garrold, Hereford, and James & Griffin, Birm.
Everett, Thos, Dudley, Worcester, Hucker. Pet May 13. Dudley,
June 1 at 11. Warrington, Dudley.
Fisher, John Price, Everton, nr Lpool, Schoolmaster. Pet May 16.
Lpool, June 1 at 3. Price, Lpool.
Gosden, Elijah, Pirbright, Surrey, Farmer. Pet May 12. Guildford,
May 27 at 1. White, Guildford.
Grant, Wm Richd, Wardington, Oxford, Tailor. Pet May 15. Ban-
bury, June 8 at 10. Kilby, Banbury.
Halstead, Jas, Heywood, Journeyman Clogger. Pet May 16. Bury,
June 1 at 10. Dawson, Manch.
Hennin, Thos, Lpool, Provision Dealer. Pet May 17. Lpool, May 30
at 11. Barrett, Lpool.
Holden, Jas, Bolton, Lancaster, Gilder. Pet May 16. Bolton, May 31
at 10. Glover & Ramwell, Bolton.
Hollier, John, Sharnford, Leicester, Licensed Victualler. Pet May 16.
Hinckley, June 3 at 12. Cowdell, jun, Hinckley.
Johnston, John, Woodbourn, Sheerness, Kent, Clerk. Pet May 15.
Sheerness, May 30 at 1. Goodwin, Maidstone.
Jones, Hy Ezekiel, Southsea, Comm Agent. Pet May 13. Portsmouth,
June 6 at 11. White, Portsea.
Kind, John David, Moseley, King's Norton, Worcester, out of business.
Pet May 13. Birm, June 19 at 10. East, Birm.
Luvati, Thos, Shrewsbury, Salop, Carver. Pet May 15. Shrewsbury,
June 12 at 11. Hughes, Shrewsbury.
Mellish, Jas, South Brent, Somerset, Butcher. Pet April 7. Weston-
super-Mare, May 30 at 11. Reed, Bridgwater.
Miller, Wm, South Shields, Durham, Tinner. Pet May 15. South
Shields, May 31 at 11. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Moxon, Wm, Leicester, Hair Dresser. Pet May 16. Birm, May 30 at
11. Arnall, Leicester.
Oldroyd, Joseph, Batley, York, Cloth Manufacturer. Pet May 16.
Leeds, May 29 at 11. Harle, Leeds.
Oxland, Wm Higinis, St Budeaux, Devon, Licensed Victualler. Pet
May 16. East Stonehouse, May 31 at 11. Edmonds & Sons, Ply-
mouth.
Payne, Thos, & Geo Payne, Manch, Grocers. Pet May 17. Salford,
June 3 at 9.30. Eltolf, Manch.
Pickard, Geo, Waterloo, Northumberland, Plasterer. Pet May 15.
Morpeth, June 3 at 10. Brewis, Blyth.
Rogers, Jas, Hollow Stone, Nottingham, Plumber. Pet May 13.
Nottingham, May 31 at 11. Ashwell, Nottingham.
Shrimpton, Thos, and John Shrimpton, Redditch, Worcester, Needle
Manufacturers. Pet May 17. Redditch, May 31 at 11. Horton,
Bromsgrove.
Tillotson, Saml, Birm, Provision Dealer. Pet May 9. Birm, June 19
at 10. Parry, Birm.
Towers, Robt, and Dennis Towers, Blackburn, Lancaster, Manufac-
turers. Pet May 18. Manch, May 31 at 11. Smith & Boyer, Manch.
Verity, Wm, Bradford, York, out of business. Pet May 15. Leeds,
May 29 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
Whittaker, Hy, Bury, Lancaster, out of business. Pet May 15. Bury,
June 1 at 9. Anderton, Bury.
Willie, Grace, Cottingham, Devon, Widow. Pet May 17. Honiton, June
5 at 2. Willesford, Exeter.
Wilson, Hannah, Whitby, York, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet May 15.
Whitby, June 1 at 11. Hindmark, Whitby.
Wood, Jas, Burntwood, St Michael, Lichfield, Stafford, Farmer. Pet
May 15. Birm, May 31 at 12. Palmer, Rugeley.
Woodhams Chas, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, Greengrocer. Adj April
19. Tonbridge Wells, May 29 at 3.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1865.

To Surrender in London.

Brown, John, Upper Lisson-st, Lisson-grove, Marylebone, Cheese-
monger. Pet May 18. June 5 at 11. Drew, New Basinghall-st.
Clark, John, Manchester-st, Gray's-inn-rd, Potato Merchant. Pet
May 17. June 7 at 2. Poole, Bartholomew close.
Collins, Jas Scott, Prisoner for Debt, Southampton. Pet May 18.
June 6 at 1. Paterson & Son, Bouverie-st, for Mackay, South-
ampton.
Costen, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 19 (for pau). June
5 at 12. Farges, Denistons, Strand.
Cotland, Wm Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 19 (for
pau). June 6 at 11. Branwell, Basinghall-st.
Cowen, David, Middleton-rd, Dalston, Shipowner. Pet May 16. June
7 at 1. J. T. & R. Gole, Lime-st.
Coward, John, Lincoln-st, Bow, Master Mariner. Adj May 17. June
9 at 11.
Creagh, Douglas Chas Andrew Howard Beresford, Hastings, Sussex,
Cornet 6th Dragoons. Adj May 17. June 5 at 11. Aldridge.
Drover, John, Birmingham-villas, Palace-rd, Upper Norwood, Lodg-
ing-house Keeper. Pet May 20. June 12 at 12. Marshall, Hutton-
garden.
Field, Mary, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj May 18. June 6 at 11.
Giles, Chas, Ruckinge, Ashford, Kent, Farmer. Pet May 20. June 6
at 12. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
Grinstead, John, King Edward's-rd, Hackney, Clerk. Pet May 18.
June 5 at 11. Moss, Moorgate-st.
Hampton, Jas, Latymer-rd, Hammersmith, Corn Chandler. Pet May
16. June 6 at 12. George, Jermyn-st.
Joyce, Chas, Fredk Geo Westminster, & Theophilus Larking Joyce,
Moorgate-st, Merchants. Pet May 19. June 14 at 11. Lawrence
& Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Levy, Geo, Regent-sq, Gray's-inn-rd, Auctioneer. Pet May 19. June
5 at 11. Waldron, Lamb's Conduit-st.
Pike, Edwd, Lee-st, Red Lion-sq, Draper. Pet May 19. June 7 at 3
Hill, Basinghall-st.

Platt, Joseph Hall, Moorgate-st, Doctor. Pet May 17. June 7 at 2 Holmes, Fenchurch-st
 Sharp, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 20 (for pau). June 6 at 12. Basinghall-st.
 Stewart, John, Blackwall, Engineer. Pet May 18. June 6 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Tyler, Richd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 20 (for pau). June 6 at 12. Wells, Moorgate-st.
 Vaughan, John Boulthbee, Mitre Farm, Hammersmith, Gas Engineer. Pet May 17. June 7 at 1. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.
 Wilson, Francis Reed, Crown-st. Threadneedle-st, Stock Broker. Pet May 18. June 9 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.

To Surrender in the Country.

Allsop, Francis Thos, Hereford, Shoemaker. Pet May 10. Hereford, June 7 at 10. Garrold, Hereford.
 Ardron, Chas Lingard, Kirkheaton, York, Shoemaker. Pet May 11. Huddersfield, June 19 at 10. Craven, Huddersfield.
 Banbury, Saml, Clawton, Devon, Farm Bailiff. Pet May 19. Exeter, June 2 at 11. Hirtzel, Exeter.
 Barnard, Geo Thos, Brighton, Wire Worker. Pet May 18. Brighton, June 7 at 11. Mills, Brighton.
 Best, Hy, Burslem, Stafford, Brewer. Pet May 19. Hanley, June 3 at 11. Tomkinson, Burslem.
 Boyson, Fredk, Sunderland, Durham, Ship Chandler. Pet May 19. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 9 at 12. Eginton, Sunderland.
 Chambers, Benj, Leeds, Cloth Merchant. Pet May 11. Leeds, June 12 at 11. Butler & Co, Leeds.
 Chambers, Ebenezer, Clifton, Bedford, Shoemaker. Pet May 18. Biggleswade, June 3 at 10. Conquest & Stimson, Bedford.
 Cohen, Philip, Salford, Lancaster, Gent. Pet May 20. Manx, June 2 at 11. Hulton, Salford.
 Cox, Wm, Hulme, Manchester, Brewer. Pet May 18. Manx, June 16 at 11. Bootle & Hylton, Manchester.
 Crosby, Wm, Nottingham, Butcher. Adj May 16. Nottingham, June 14 at 11.
 Deady, Wm Lloyd, Prisoner for Debt, Lpool. Adj May 17. Lpool, June 5 at 11.
 Edwards, Richd, Nottingham, Fishmonger. Pet May 17. Nottingham, May 31 at 11. Lees, Nottingham.
 Evans, John, Prisoner for Debt, Lpool. Pet May 18. Lpool, June 5 at 11. Lacey & Co, Lpool.
 Foster, Joseph, Darlaston, Stafford, Coal Carrier. Adj May 15. Stafford, June 5 at 12.
 Garlick, Chas, Kersal Moor, Broughton, nr Manx, Bricklayer. Pet May 13 (for pau). Lancaster, June 2 at 12. Gardner, Manx.
 Gush, Jas, St Thomas, Exeter, Devon, Builder. Pet May 18. Lpool, June 3 at 11. Clarke, Exeter.
 Halliday, Chas, Leeds, Overlooker. Pet May 17. Leeds, June 9 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Hargreaves, Wm, Lancaster, Southport, out of business. Pet May 20. Manx, June 14 at 11. Grundy & Davies, Manx.
 Hughes, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Bristol. Adj May 19 (for pau). Bristol, June 2 at 12.
 Imham, Joseph, Huddersfield, York, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Feb 23. Huddersfield, June 19 at 10. Freeman, Huddersfield.
 Jessop, Hy, Kirkheaton, York, Shoemaker. Pet May 2. Huddersfield, June 19 at 10. Learyod, Huddersfield.
 Johnson, Thos, Teddington, Derby, Farmer. Pet May 16. Bakewell, June 13 at 11. Neale, Matlock.
 Jones, David, Flint, Ship Builder. Pet May 19. Lpool, June 9 at 12. Roberts, Chester.
 Lane, Wm, Lapidge, Hatfield Woodhouse, York, Wheelwright. Pet May 17. Thorne, June 7 at 2. Woodhead, Doncaster.
 Lea, Wm, St Helen's, Lancaster, Lincensed Victualler. Pet May 11. Lpool, May 29 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Lewis, Edwd Pettigrew, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj May 17. Lpool, June 7 at 11.
 Mackay, Sheridan Knowles, Lpool, Barrister-at-Law. Pet May 13 (for pau). Lancaster, June 2 at 12. Gardner, Manx.
 Mace, John, Rapsall, Cumberland, Thread Maker. Pet May 17. Cockermouth, June 5 at 3. Haxton, Cockermouth.
 Medcalf, Jas Moseley, Little Bolton, Lancaster, Time Keeper. Pet May 20. Bolton, June 8 at 10. Edge, Bolton.
 Morton, Wm, Lpool, Schoolmaster. Pet May 18. Lpool, June 3 at 11. Best, Lpool.
 Myers, Ellen, Hulme, Manx, Boot Dealer. Pet May 18. Salford, June 3 at 9.30. Andrews, Manx.
 Needham, Wm Chas, Lindley, Huddersfield, York, Grocer's Assistant. Pet April 29. Huddersfield, June 19 at 10. Moseley, Huddersfield.
 Nixon, Jas, Lpool, House Painter. Pet May 13 (for pau). Lancaster, June 2 at 12. Gardner, Manx.
 Pearson, Benj, Wolverhampton, Coffee Mill Manufacturer. Pet May 17. Wolverhampton, June 12 at 12. Thurstans, Wolverhampton.
 Pearson, Rbt West, Lpool, Congregational Minister. Pet May 14 (for pau). Lancaster, June 2 at 12.
 Roscoe, Thomas, Little Bolton, Lancaster, Hall Keeper. Pet May 19. Bolton, June 7 at 10. Richardson & Brandwood, Bolton.
 Smallwood, Job, Darlaston, Stafford, Miner. Adj May 15. Stafford, June 5 at 12.
 Smith, Thos, Willenhall, Stafford, Retailer of Ale. Pet May 17. Wolverhampton, June 12 at 12. Cresswell, Wolverhampton.
 Stevens, Thos Edmund & Wm Flewitt, Nottingham, Brassfounders. Pet May 18. Birn, June 6 at 11. Watson & Co, Nottingham.
 Stubbs, Chas, Bolton, Lancaster, Chemist. Pet May 20. Bolton, June 7 at 11. Glover & Co, Bolton.
 Taylor, Emanuel, Blackburn, Lancaster, Coal Dealer. Adj Nov 14. Blackburn, June 12 at 1.
 West, John, Gt Grimsby, out of business. Pet May 17. Gt Grimsby, June 2 at 11. Veal, Grimsby.
 Williams, Evan, Llandaf, Glamorgan, no trade. Pet May 20. Bristol, June 3 at 11. Griffith, Cardiff, and Henderson, Bristol.
 Wood, Benj, Huddersfield, York, Stonemason. Pet May 1. Huddersfield, June 19 at 10. Moseley, Huddersfield.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1865.

Milns, Philip, Stamford, Lincoln. May 8.

BONUS YEAR, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Sixth Septennial Division of Profits takes place on the 31st December next.

The Fund then to be divided will consist of the Profits which have accumulated since 1855.

All Participating Policies opened before that date will share in the Division.

During the six years prior to the last Division the Annual Average of Sums Assured amounted to— £293,694 0 0
 During the last six years—1859 to 1864 inclusive—the Annual Average has amounted to— £701,656 0 0
 Being an increase of 134 per cent.

During the years 1863 and 1864 the Company has issued 2,311 New Policies, assuring very nearly

Two MILLIONS STERLING.

In 1864 alone 1,240 Policies were issued, assuring— £1,034,578 0 0
 Ninety per Cent. of the whole Profits divided among the assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for 1864, less Re-insurances— £219,235 10 8
 Being an Increase over those of 1863 of— £54,013 2 5
 Insurances granted at Home and Abroad on the most liberal terms.
 Accumulated Funds at 31st December, 1864— £2,394,512 7 10
 Annual Revenue from all sources— £365,458 16 2
 This Company grants the public the full value of the Reduction of Duty, and issues Policies free of any charge for stamp.

Forms of Proposals, and full information, may be had at the Head-Offices, or from any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom, Colonies, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES—

LONDON—61, Threadneedle-street.

WEST-END BRANCH—(Secretary, A. J. Russell) 8, Waterloo-

place, Pall-mall.

(By order) F. W. LANCE, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1797.)

No. 70, Lombard-street, E.C., and 87, Charing-cross, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq., Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
 William Cotton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. William James Lancaster, Esq.
 Thomas Henry Farquhar, Esq. John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.
 Jas. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
 Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq. Matthew Whiting, Esq.
 Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P. M. Wyvill, Jun., Esq., M.P.
 ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company grants assurances at moderate rates of premium with participation in profits, and at low rates without profits.

Also, Loans in connection with Life Assurance upon approved security.

At the last division of profits the Bonus varied from 25 to 6 per cent. on the premiums paid.

For particulars and forms of proposal apply to the Secretary.

SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON WARE-

HOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality:—
 Iron Fenders, 8s. 6d.; Bronzed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superior
 Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Patent
 Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and
 Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays,
 6s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Teapots,
 with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, 2s. 6d. A fulling of Kitchen
 utensils for cottages, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years.
 Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives
 and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All war-
 ranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, pur-
 chasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and
 prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironmongery,
 &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain
 figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been
 celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 delivered carriage free
 per rail.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, STRAND, LONDON,
 Opposite Somerset House.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE is a coat-

ing of pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals pos-
 sessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal
 to Sterling Silver.

	Riddle Pattern.	Thread.	King's.
Table Forks, per doz.....	£ 1 10 0 and 1 18 0	£ 2 8 0	£ 3 0 0
Dessert ditto	£ 1 0 0 and 1 10 0	£ 1 15 0	£ 2 2 0
Table Spoons	£ 1 10 0 and 1 18 0	£ 2 8 0	£ 3 0 0
Dessert ditto	£ 1 0 0 and 1 10 0	£ 1 15 0	£ 2 2 0
Tea spoons	£ 0 12 0 and 0 18 0	£ 1 3 6	£ 1 10 0

Every Article for the Table as in Silver. A Sample Tea Spoon for-
 forwarded on receipt of 20 stamps.

LAW—Now Ready, NOTANDA, No. 3 (1865), in

Law, Equity, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Divorce and Probate Cases. By TENISON EDWARDS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Price plain, 1s. 6d.;
 adhesive, 2s.

Will be published next month, No. 4, and a Synoptical Index, including
 all cases from December, 1862, to June, 1865.

The Work, up to the present time, contains 3,724 practical notes of the
 Decisions published since December, 1862.

A yearly subscription of 13s. (paid in advance), entitles subscribers to
 all numbers and double numbers that come out for the year, and two
 Synoptical Indexes to plain copies, free by post. Subscribers who have
 not taken the work from the first, are now offered the back numbers for
 1863 and 1864, now selling at 27s. 6d., at the price of 21s., or the year's
 separately at 10s. 6d. Post-office orders to be made payable to THOMAS
 DAY, and crossed London and Westminster Bank.

T. F. A. DAY, 13, Carey-street, London, W.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK

Is authorised to receive Subscriptions for the Shares of the Peruvian Railways Company on the terms of the following Prospectus.

PERUVIAN RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF INTEREST AT THE RATE OF £7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, AS HEREINAFTER SET FORTH, ON A

TOTAL CAPITAL OF £3,340,000.

PRESENT ISSUE—£1,670,000, IN 66,800 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Deposit, £1 per Share on Application, and £2 per Share on Allotment.

Future Calls of £2 10s. per Share will be made at intervals of not less than Three Months between each Call.

Seven per Cent. per Annum will be paid during the construction, and is guaranteed by the International Contract Company, Limited.

Directors.

WILLIAM LATHAM BAILEY, Esq. (Bailey Brothers & Co., Liverpool).
WM. CARTER, Esq. (Joseph Robinson & Co., Laurence Pountney-hill).
JOHN ENNIS, Esq., M.P., Director of the Bank of Ireland.
P. S. FLETCHER, Esq. (Alexander Fletcher & Co., 10, King's Arms-yard).
S. G. GETTY, Esq., M.P. for Belfast, Onslow-square.
W. R. LINDSAY, Esq. (Messrs. H. H. Vivian & Co., Birmingham).
S. L. KOE, Esq., Bowling Iron Works, Bradford.
ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Director of the National Bank.
ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq. (Frederick Levick & Co.), Charlotte-row, and Cwm Celyn Iron Works.

Bankers.

LONDON—THE NATIONAL BANK.
LIVERPOOL—THE NATIONAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
MANCHESTER—THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANK.
IRELAND—THE BANK OF IRELAND AND ITS BRANCHES.
THE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

Contractors.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Engineers.

GEORGE PARKER BIDDER, Esq., C.E.
JOHN MORTIMER HEPPEL, Esq., C.E.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. BIRCHAM, DALRYMPLE, DRAKE, & CO., Parliament-street.
MESSRS. BAXTER, ROSE, NORTON, & CO., Victoria-street.

Brokers.

LONDON—MESSRS. P. CAZENOVE & CO., Threadneedle-street.
" MESSRS. SEYMOUR & CO., Throgmorton-street.
LIVERPOOL—MESSRS. THOMAS TINLEY & SONS.
MANCHESTER—MESSRS. WARNER & PAGE, Stamp Office-buildings.
DUBLIN—EDWARD FOX, Esq., Dame-street.

Secretary.

B. A. SMITH, Esq.

OFFICES—85, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the construction and working of two lines of Railway in Peru—one to connect the Seaport of Pisco with the town of Yca; the other to connect the City of Arequipa with the Port of Mejia.

The Peruvian Government guarantees for the period of twenty-five years—or until the Railways have produced over and above the cost and provision for repair, renovation, and maintenance for the space of two consecutive years, Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum—an income of £233,800 per annum, charged upon the public revenues of the State, and further secured by hypothecation of the Guano shipped to European States. The Concessions for the Railways contain the usual provisions for reimbursing to the Government (out of any surplus profit exceeding a 10 per cent. per annum dividend to the Shareholders) such sums, if any, as may have been paid by them to cover their guarantee. The Concessions are for a period of ninety-nine years from the opening of the Railways. A sufficient sum will be set apart to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the whole capital, at a premium of £100 per cent., to be operative yearly after the first twenty years of the working of the Railways.

A contract for the construction of the lines has been entered into with the International Contract Company, Limited, according to the estimates of G. P. BIDDER, Esq., C.E., and J. M. HEPPEL, Esq., C.E.

In accordance with the terms of each concession the Company will be converted into a Societe Anonyme with Shares to Bearer, or, if necessary, into two Societes Anonymes.

The Capital of the Societe Anonyme, or Societes Anonymes, will be £3,340,000.—to be issued in Shares and Bonds.

Applications for shares must be made, addressed to the Directors, but no application will be considered, unless accompanied by the receipt of one of the Bankers of the Company for £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the National Bank, London; the National Bank of Liverpool; the Bank of Ireland, and its several Branches, Ireland; the Branches of the National Bank, Ireland; at the Offices of the Brokers of the Company; and at the Offices of the International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

**THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED,
ARE INSTRUCTED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
£1,212,000 A STOCK OF
THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS
OF THE
LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY,**

In 30,300 Provisional Scrip Certificates to Bearer of £40 each,

With interest guaranteed by SIR S. MORTON PETO, Bart., BETTS, and CRAMPTON, at 6 per cent., per annum, on price of Issue, payable on Amount Paid-up, as from 1st January, 1865, and payment of such Interest will be continued to 1st July, 1867, by half-yearly Payments, on 1st July and 1st January in each Year. THE FIRST SIX MONTH'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1ST JULY, 1865.

Deposit, £1 per Certificate on Application, and £4 on Allotment.

Price of Issue, £21 for each Certificate, equal to £52 10s. per £100 Stock.

LIABILITY LIMITED TO AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The remaining half of this Stock, £1,213,000, will not be issued for Twelve Months, and then only as Paid-up Stock, and at not less a price than £10 per £100 Stock advance on the present price of issue.

Directors.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SONDES, Lees Court, Faversham, Kent, CHAIRMAN.
THE LORD HARRIS, K.S.I., Grosvenor-square, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
SIR R. W. CARDEN, Royal Exchange-buildings.
GEORGE COBB, Esq., Bredgar, Sittingbourne.
EDWARD W. EDWARDS, Esq., Victoria-street, London.
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., 37, Old Broad-street, London.
CHARLES J. HILTON, Esq., The Pines, Bickley, Kent.
G. F. HOLROYD, Esq., 8, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, W.
JAMES LAKE, Esq., Newlands, Sittingbourne.
SIR C. H. J. RICH, Bart., Nottingham-place, London.
SIR CUSACK P. RONEY, 15, Langham-place, London.
SIR JOHN MAXWELL TYLDEN, Milstead, Sittingbourne.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C.

Engineers.

JOSEPH CUBITT, Esq., C.E., Great George-street.
F. T. TURNER, Esq., C.E., Parliament-street.

Secretary.

W. E. JOHNSON, Esq.

General Manager.

J. S. FORBES, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The present object is to offer for public subscription the first half of the A Stock of THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER COMPANY, amounting to £1,212,000, which, with the £1,213,000 to be issued only as fully paid-up Stock, at not less a price than £10 per cent. increase on the present price of issue, or earlier than Twelve Months hence, completes the amount of £2,425,000, the total amount of that Stock.

Full details of the Lines and their present position are given at length in the Statement annexed to the Prospectus, which, with the Maps show the routes of these lines and those in connection.

In considering this Stock as an investment, the principal points for consideration are, first, the Amount of Stock to pay dividend upon—secondly, the probable receipts—thirdly, the minimum dividend per cent. to yield a fair return on the price of issue.

The capital of the Metropolitan Extension Railways is constituted as follows, viz.:—

Debentures.....	£1,433,000
B Stock, entitled to 6 per cent. Preference	825,000
C Stock, entitled to 6 per cent. Preference after B	1,050,000
A Stock (Present Issue).....	(Entitled to re- 1,212,000
For Future Issue as fully paid-up Stock	mainder of profits 1,213,000
	up to 6 per cent. 2,425,000
	<hr/> £5,733,000

The Total Mileage is about 14 Miles.

The traffic on the Metropolitan (Under Ground) Railway has amounted since 1st January, 1865, to an average of £373 per mile per week, which, is moreover daily increasing, and at present arises from Metropolitan Passengers a trifling amount only of through traffic, and no goods being as yet carried on this line.

When it is considered that the present traffic on the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company is conducted over only two lines of way, and with an inadequate amount of Rolling-Stock, also that it is still unfinished, and that the portion at work has only recently been opened, it will be observed that the present receipts afford no reliable data upon which to form an estimate of the probable traffic.

To fix the amount at anything like what is felt by competent judges will be the actual result when the enormous traffic that the junctions with The Metropolitan (Under Ground), The Great Northern, The Midland, The Great Western, The West London Extension, The South Western, and the North Western—will bring on the lines, might be considered an exaggeration by those inexperienced in the wonderful elasticity of metropolitan and suburban traffic.

It is therefore thought better not to estimate the probable traffic higher than the average of the mileage receipts of the Metropolitan (Under Ground) Railway, as above mentioned, viz., £373 per mile per week. This multiplied by the mileage of the Metropolitan Extension Lines of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company would give a return of £489,944 per annum. From this sum must be deducted 40 per cent., for working charges, which is a liberal estimate. The net results from passengers only may be estimated therefore at £293,966 per annum.

The large goods traffic, which these lines will enjoy alike from the admirable position and number of the stations as from the arrangements made for working the traffic will certainly augment the receipts by at least £40,000 net per annum; which, in that case, after paying interest on Debentures and on the B and C Stocks would yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the whole of the £1,425,000 A Stock (including the present issue), which at the price it is now offered at, would be equal to 10 per cent. per annum.

The price at which the A Stock is now offered must be considered most advantageous to the investor, if only one half of this result is attained; when, however, the increased receipts would permit a dividend of 5 per cent., the stock must certainly rise to par, which would practically be a profit of upwards of 47 per cent. above the price of issue.

It is considered that results approaching the above figures, will be reached in less than two years; and that a steady increase may be further looked for from that time. Arrangements have, therefore, been made with Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Betts & Crampton, to guarantee interest as from 1st January, 1866, until 1st July, 1867, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up, by which latter date it is confidently believed the intrinsic merits of the whole system will have developed themselves.

The belief entertained as to the augmentation in value of this stock, when it is considered that the lines possess metropolitan termini as well as metropolitan and suburban traffic is borne out, by the relative prices of the shares and stock of the Great Northern and of the Metropolitan (Under Ground) Railway Company before they had finished their lines and afterwards, viz. 1—

The Great Northern A Stock was, in October, 1853, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at £54 per £100 stock, it now is worth £145 or £91 per cent. increase in value.

The Metropolitan (Under Ground) Railway was, in April, 1861, only 4 years ago, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at equal to £54 per £100 stock, it now is worth £135, or £51 per cent. increase in value; these facts speak for themselves as to the prospects of the stock now offered for subscription.

The price of Subscription is fixed at £21 per certificate of £40, equal to £32 10s. per £100 stock, and the periods of payment are as under—

£1	per certificate on application.
4	" Allotment.
4	" 1st September, 1865.
4	" 1st December "
4	" 1st March, 1866. "
4	" 1st June "
£21	"

All Calls not duly paid will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. When the whole amount of £21 per certificate is paid, £40 stock for each certificate will be transferred into the name of the then holder thereof.

The option will be given to all subscribers to pay up in full on allotment (entitling them to interest on the whole amount of the price of issue from 1st January, 1865); and discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on pre-payment of instalments. These two allowances would further reduce the Price of Issue by about £2 16s. per cent.

In the allotment, those applications, the whole balance on which it is intended by applicants to be paid in one instalment on allotment, will be first considered.

Application must be made on the forms annexed, and accompanied by payment of £1 per share (without which no application can be considered), to any of the undermentioned bankers:—

The London and County Bank.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths.
The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its branches in Ireland.
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and its branches in Scotland.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit paid will be returned forthwith without deduction; and if less are allotted than the number of certificates applied for, the sum paid will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment on the number so allotted.

Prospectuses, with maps, plans, &c., may be had of the undermentioned stock brokers:—

Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, 9, Angel-court, E.C.
Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, 10, Old Broad-street.
Messrs. Knight, Dale, & Co., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

and of The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, Limited (Alfred Lowe, Esq., Secretary), at their offices, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, and at the offices of The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (W. E. Johnson, Esq., Secretary), Victoria-station, Pimlico, S.W.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE PAID UP BY INSTALMENTS, TO BE LEFT WITH BANKERS.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

£1,212,000 **A** STOCK

OF

THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS

OF

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the * Bank, the sum of £ _____, being £1 per Scrip Certificate on _____ Scrip Certificates, I request you to allot me _____ Scrip Certificates of the above Stock, in conformity with the prospectus issued by you, and I hereby agree to accept such Certificates, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £4 per Certificate due on allotment thereof, and the instalments when due.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full
Usual Signature.....
Address in full.....
Date May, 1865.

* Insert Banker's Name.

Or, this Form of Application to be used by Applicants desirous of paying the Balance in One Instalment on Allotment, to be left with Bankers.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

£1,212,000 **A** STOCK

OF

THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS

OF

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the * Bank, the sum of £ _____, being £1 per Scrip Certificate on _____ Scrip Certificates, I request you to allot me _____ Scrip Certificates of the above Stock, in conformity with the Prospectus issued by you, and I hereby agree to accept such Certificates, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £20 per Certificate due on allotment thereof.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full
Usual Signature.....
Address in full.....
Date May, 1865.

* Insert Banker's Name.

ISSUE of £1,212,000 **A** STOCK of the METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS of the LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (Limited) HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the above Stock will CLOSE this day, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, for London applications, and on MONDAY next, the 29th inst., for country applications.

London, 27th May, 1865, 17 and 18, Cornhill.

By order of the Court, ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN ASSAM TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, on October 22, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL TO £400,000, BY THE ISSUE OF 25,000 (B) SHARES OF £10 EACH.

£2 payable on application, and £1 on the 10th July next.

WHERE NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL.

Until the 1st July, 1868, the B Shares will be entitled to a Preferential Dividend (so far as the profits from the Estates purchased from the Assam Company will admit) of 10 per cent. per annum. Any excess of profits over 10 per cent. being divisible rateably between the A and B Shares respectively.

DIRECTORS.

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., CHAIRMAN (late Mackenzie, Lyall, & Co., Calcutta), Director of the National Bank of India.

PERCIVAL BATTISCOMBE, Esq., Sevenoaks, Kent.

E. H. HIGGS, Esq., Instow, North Devon, late of Dibrooghur, Assam.

H. STAVELY KING, Esq., 39, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

J. W. MITCHELL, Esq. (Messrs. Mitchell & Aspinall), 8, Great Tower-street, E.C.

Colonel T. H. SISSMORE, Bengal Artillery, Haughton Lodge, Stockbridge.

J. H. YOUNG, Esq., B.C.S., late Commissioner Burdwan Division, Bengal.

Calcutta Agents.

Messrs. THOMSON, SHAW, & Co.

Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Calcutta.

Solicitors.

Messrs. HAMBER & HARRISON, 20, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Brokers.

Messrs. LOWNDES, SURGEY, & WOOLLEY, 7, Finch-lane, E.C.

Secretary.

Mr. C. H. FIELDER.

OFFICES—35, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

The Assam Company, the first established for the cultivation of tea in India, being desirous of concentrating and confining their operations to the southern division of Upper Assam, and thus centralising the management of their extensive properties, have determined on selling to the Northern Assam Tea Company (Limited), whose estates are contiguous, the whole of the northern and eastern division of their property in Assam, instead of adopting the alternative of promoting a new company to carry them on or placing them under separate management.

The present extension of capital, therefore, is for the purpose of purchasing direct from the Assam Company the whole of their out-lying estates in the neighbourhood of the Tingrie and Dehing rivers in Upper Assam, forming their northern and eastern division, and consisting of the following gardens:—

The Tingrie Mookh, Hoogie Jaun, Kehung, Naholia, Cato, Tippum, Hookan Joorie, Towrock.

These comprise some of the fine old indigenous gardens, respecting which so much has been written, and which only require opening out to insure their profitable extension. They are at present producing the finest tea and tea-seed in Assam—the latter in sufficient quantity to enable the purchasers to plant out any extent of new land without further cost on this head.

The area at present under cultivation is about 1,000 acres, of which over 500 are in full bearing. The gardens are surrounded by lands, for which grants have been obtained to the extent of 10,000 acres, all of which is very superior and suitable for the growth of tea.

The Assam Company in 1863 disposed of their outlying estates in the district of Cachar, for the purchase of which a company was formed in Calcutta, called "The Central Cachar Company," the shares of which company are readily saleable at 25 per cent. premium. Those of the Assam Company are at above 150 per cent. premium.

8th June, 1865	£30,000
15th July, "	20,000
15th August, "	20,000
15th November, "	30,000
	£100,000

The crop of tea of this season, and any further grants of land that the superintendent or agents of the Assam Company may have acquired up to the date of completion of this sale, together with all cultivation commenced during the current season, commencing November 1, 1864, has also been contracted to be transferred to this company, on payment of the sums actually disbursed since that date.

No commissions or promotion have been paid or allowed.

The Assam Company in 1863 disposed of their outlying estates in the district of Cachar, for the purchase of which a company was formed in Calcutta, called "The Central Cachar Company," the shares of which company are readily saleable at 25 per cent. premium. Those of the Assam Company are at above 150 per cent. premium.

The success of tea growing in Assam is now thoroughly established. Indian teas are now rapidly increasing in favour and value owing to their great strength and pungency. Further it may be stated, that the recent reduction of the duty has already caused a considerable advance in prices here, and the supply is still inadequate to the demand.

In reference to the quality and capabilities of the lands proposed to be purchased, the following extracts are taken from the last reports. The resident secretary in India of the Assam Company, in his report on the property contracted for, says:

"The lands in this part of the province are the finest for tea cultivation in Assam. The soil is not only the very best, but the forests contain the most splendid timber, inexhaustible in extent, which is not the case in the southern division. It needs no foresight to predict that the property the Company holds in this part of the country may be made within the next ten years equal, if not superior, to that which they will be in possession of at that time in the southern division."

The following are also extracts from a report made to the directors of the Assam Company by their chief superintendent in January last, when he visited the property:

"That the land is first rate, there is no question or doubt, but to effect such an object (that is, work it to full advantage) it must be divided into a distinct field, and the management given to the person residing on the spot."

"I have now got the Deputy Commissioner to accept three applications near Tingrie, for probably an area of about 7,000 acres, including the land between Tingrie, Hoogie Jaun, and Kehung, along the banks of the Patric river; and this with what we have already secured in other quarters between the Dehing and the Tingrie, will bring the Company's holding up to at least 10 or 12,000 acres; and I would recommend the

extending in this quarter for the reason that the land is very superior, and the position likely to be much more healthy than any other portion of the northern and eastern division.

"The present gardens, if worked up to their capabilities, would yield 2,000 maunds of tea.

"The plants in the nurseries, which were put down last year for the purpose of planting out, have come up very well, some of them eighteen inches, and others two feet high."

The estates have been frequently visited by the Managing Director of the Northern Assam Tea Company during the last thirteen years, and as lately as March last. He fully confirms the favourable views above expressed, and is of opinion that with comparatively small outlay, the indigenous plants alone can be worked up to an annual yield of 4,000 to 5,000 of tea.

Since the contract for the purchase has been concluded, the Assam Company have received from their Managing Director in India, and from a large shareholder in both companies now visiting Assam, valuations of the property greatly in excess of the price agreed to be paid.

On the above grounds, therefore, the acquisition of these estates will render the Northern Assam Tea Company one of the most influential and profitable in India.

Application for shares to be made on the annexed form on or before Wednesday, the 31st May, on which date the list will be closed.
London, May 23, 1865.

APPLICATION FOR B SHARES.

No. To the Directors of the Northern Assam Tea Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being the deposit of £2 per Share, I request you to allot to me B Shares of £10 each in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the further sum of £1 per share on the 10th July next, and the calls as made, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required. And I request you to enter my name on the register of the company for the number allotted.

Name in full
Profession or description
Residence in full
Date.....

N.B.—This portion to be retained by Bankers.

THE NORTHERN ASSAM TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no APPLICATIONS FOR the B shares will be received after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant.—By order of the Board.

Offices, 35, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., May 24, 1865.

C. H. FIELDER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

The Eighth Bonus will be declared in January, 1867, and all With-Profit Policies in force on the 31st June, 1866, will participate. Assurances effected before June 30th, 1865, will participate on two Premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of Profits over later Policies. Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.
13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

ACCIDENTS to Life or Limb, in the Field, the Streets, or at Home, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 Claims.

£1,000 in case of Death.

£6 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

LAW UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Offices—126, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Subscribed Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Fire and Life Departments are under one management, but with separate Funds and Accounts.

Chairman—Sir WILLIAM FOSTER, Bart.

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Serjeant MANNING, Q.A.S.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Capital £750,000, in addition to the Reserve Fund.

Business consists of the best classes of risks.

Insurants will be allowed the full benefit of the Reduction of Duty.

Claims settled promptly and liberally.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Capital £250,000, in addition to the Reserve Fund.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

A Bonus every five years. Next Bonus in 1869. At the Division of Profits in 1864, the Reversionary Bonus amounted to from 15 to 50 per cent. per annum on the Premiums paid, varying with the ages of the Insured.

Copies of the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet, and every information, may be obtained at the Chief Office, or of any of the Agents of the Company.
FRANK MCGEDY, Secretary.

United Law Clerks' Society.

Patrons.—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR; THE RIGHT HON. LORD CRANWORTH.
Ex-officio.—EDWARD S. BIGG, Esq.; JAMES W. WILLCOCK, Esq., Q.C.; FRANCIS T. BURCHAM, Esq.

The Thirty-third Anniversary Dinner

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
ON FRIDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JUNE, 1865.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MONTAGUE SMITH, in the Chair.

THE UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY was established in 1832 by a few Managing Clerks, who had long witnessed with pain the distressed condition of many of their fellow Clerks, when deprived of health, or past labour, and also the sufferings often endured by their Widows and Families on their decease, for which provision was seldom made. A Fund was created by small monthly contributions, out of which relief was to be afforded in sickness, pensions granted to aged and infirm Members, and assistance given to the families of deceased Members.

A Benevolent Fund, to which every Member contributed, was also formed to assist distressed Clerks (whether Members or not), their Widows and Families, with small gifts of money, not exceeding £5. Under certain necessary restrictions, this assistance is afforded to all deserving Law Clerks and their Families, whose distress is the result of unavoidable misfortune.

The Society, at its commencement, obtained the support of many eminent Members of the Profession, whose early, zealous, and energetic support has materially contributed to its present satisfactory condition.

Among the benefits are,—

A weekly allowance in sickness of	£1 1 0
Pensions payable weekly, varying from	10s. to 0 14 0
A payment on a Member's death of	50 0 0
On the decease of a Member's wife, a payment of	25 0 0

In addition, out of the Benevolent or Casual Fund, Law Clerks, whether Members or not, and their families, are entitled to relief. In the year 1861-5, £1,592 18s. has been expended in assisting Members, Non-Members, their Widows and Families.

DINNER ON TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Ticket, One Guinea.

HARRY G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Crosby-square, City.—A spacious and capital Residence, in excellent order, with possession of the greater portion.

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON are directed to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at **GARRAWAY'S**, on **MONDAY, JUNE 5**, at **TWELVE** (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by Private Contract), a spacious **LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE**, having an extensive frontage to, and being 1, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, a quiet and central situation, comprising on the ground floor a large entrance hall, paved with marble, a handsome wide staircase, two offices, a housekeeper's room, yard, arched cellars in basement; on the first floor, a suit of three large, light, lofty offices, and two small rooms communicating, landing, and water-closet; on the second floor, five rooms, and three rooms on the third floor. The premises are held by lease for about ten years, at the rent of £31. Two offices on the ground floor are let for two years at £160 per annum, and the cellars at £50 per annum. To be viewed by orders only, to be had of Messrs. **ELLIS & SON**.

Printed particulars may be had of Messrs. **DRUCE, SON, & JACKSON**, Solicitors, 10, Billiter-square; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. **ELLIS & SON**, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 49, Fenchurch-street.

Dulwich.—A well-secured Improved Rent of £122 10s. per annum, arising from property held under Dulwich College.

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON are directed by the Executors of Benjamin Fayle, Esq., to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at **GARRAWAY'S**, on **MONDAY, JUNE 5**, at **TWELVE** (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), a well-secured **IMPROVED RENT** of £122 10s. per annum, arising from a residence with stabling, gardens, and meadow land, in the occupation of J. Scott, Esq., a shop and dwelling-house, stables, and garden, occupied by Mr. Lassam, and three other houses adjoining, situate in the village of Dulwich, near the Grayhound, let on leases at rents amounting to £198 10s. per annum. The entire property is held by lease from Dulwich College, for an unexpired term of 10 years, at £76 per annum. To be viewed by permission of the tenants.

Printed particulars may be had of Messrs. **DRUCE, SON, & JACKSON**, Solicitors, 10, Billiter-square; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. **ELLIS & SON**, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 49, Fenchurch-street.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

RATES FOR MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

This Company receives **MONEY ON DEPOSIT** in sums of £10 and upwards at the undermentioned rates from this day until further notice—viz.,

At 14 days' notice.....	4 per cent. per annum
At one month's notice.....	4½ per cent. per annum
FOR FIXED PERIODS OF	
Not less than 3 months and up to 6 months.....	4½ per cent. per annum
Beyond 6 months and up to 9 months.....	4½ per cent. per annum
Beyond 9 months and up to 12 months.....	5½ per cent. per annum
Beyond 12 months and up to 24 months.....	6 per cent. per annum

Forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed.

By order of the Court,

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

17 and 18, Cornhill, London, 25th May, 1865.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per CENT.—CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-Gen. Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.

Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to **ISSUE DEBENTURES** for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.

They are also prepared to invest **Money on Mortgage** in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the company, No. 7, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.—By order,
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, Instituted 1837, for the Purchase of Absolute or Contingent Reversions, Life Interests, and Policies of Assurance on Lives.—Office, 63, Old Broad-street, London.

John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., Chairman.

Edward Ward Scadding, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Consulting Counsel—George Lake Russell, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hiff, Russell, & Hiff, Esq., 11, Fenchurch-street.

Actuary—Francis A. Engelbach, Esq. (the Alliance Assurance Company).
Forms for submitting proposals for sale may be obtained at the offices of the Company.

G. A. RENDALL, Secy.

ANNUITIES AND REVERSIONS.

LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY,

68, Chancery-lane, London.

CHAIRMAN—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of London.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Sir W. J. Alexander, Bart., Q.C.

Reversions and Life Interests purchased. Immediate and Deferred Annuities granted in exchange for Reversionary and Contingent Interests. Loans may also be obtained on the security of Reversions.

Annuities, Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent, and also Endowments, granted on favourable terms.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, and all further information, may be had at the office.

C. B. CLABON, Sec.

Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Capital Freehold House, with possession.

MESSRS. COBB have received instructions to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at the **GUIDIALL COFFEEHOUSE**, Gresham-street, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th day of **JUNE**, next, at **TWELVE** for **ONE** o'clock, the valuable **FREEHOLD HOUSE** and **PREMISES**, No. 56, on the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, within five minutes' walk of the site of the new law courts, and on the line of the projected road from Holborn to the Strand. The house is substantially built, has a handsome stone staircase, and contains 15 rooms and offices, with fire proof deed rooms, range of cellars and store rooms, part of which might be converted into additional offices and fire-proof rooms for deeds and papers. It affords a first-class investment, in a locality where freeholds are of great value, and is especially adapted for the place of business of a firm of Solicitors in large practice; or it would let in chambers at high rents. Possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

Particulars, with conditions of sale and plan, may be had at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, Gresham-street; of JNO. SLAUGHTER, Esq., Solicitor, 56, Lincoln's-inn fields; of Messrs. **LAWRANCE, PLEWS, & BOYER**, Solicitors, 14, Old Jewry-chambers; and of Messrs. **COBB**, Surveyors and Land Agents, 26, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, of whom orders to view may be obtained.

East Biding of Yorkshire.—The Spaldington Estate and Manor, including the mansion known as Spaldington-hall, with its gardens and pleasure grounds, surrounded by a freehold domain of 2,540 acres of superior land, divided into 12 ca. ital farms, interspersed with woodlands and plantations, affording excellent covert for game, lying in a ring fence, only two miles from the Howden Railway Station, within an easy distance of the city of York, and being in a thoroughly rural district, yet of easy access from the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, particularly eligible as a residence or investment for a banker, merchant, or country gentleman.

MR. PHILIP D. TUCKETT is instructed to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at **GARRAWAY'S**, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on **TUESDAY, JUNE 27**, at **TWELVE**, the above very valuable and important **FREEHOLD MANORIAL ESTATE**, admirably situate in the township of Spaldington, in a perfect ring fence, and nearly surrounded by the estates of Lord Londesborough, Lord Leconfield, and the Right Hon. Sotheron Estcourt, within two miles of the Howden Station, on the Hull and Selby Railway, only about one hour by railway from York, 1½ from Leeds and Bradford, and five from London. Spaldington-hall, a modern-built residence, in grey brick, with stone dressings, and slated, is pleasantly situate, overlooking an enclosure of park-like pasture, and is approached by an entrance lodge and carriage-drive through ornamental plantations, lawn, and pleasure grounds; it contains an entrance-hall, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, seven bedrooms and dressing room on the first floor, besides attics, housekeeper's room, ample domestic offices, stabling, &c. On another part of the estate a second residence has recently been erected in the Gothic style, and large sums having been expended in the erection and repair of the farmhouses, homesteads, and cottages, the buildings generally are of a most superior character, and in excellent order. The estate comprises 2,540 acres, of which about 300 are fine pasture lands and orchards, 50 acres woodlands, and the remainder arable. The soil is a strong, deep loam, and the portions requiring it having been under-drained in the most effective manner under Government inspection, it is capable of producing very large crops of both grain and roots, while the size and regularity of the enclosures render it specially suited for steam cultivation, and it is most accessible to good markets, the railways and River Ouse affording every facility for the delivery of produce. Deep seams of coal exist under the whole of this district, though at present unworked. The compact character of this estate is favourable for the preservation of game. It is at present well stocked with partridges and hares, and excellent cover for pheasants. The country is hunted by the Holderness and York, and Ainsty hounds, and good trout fishing may be had in the vicinity.

Printed particulars, with plans, may be obtained of **MR. WALTER JOHNSON**, Trench-hall, Gateshead; of **MR. ROBERT PEARSON**, Helmsley, near York; or of

MR. SIMPSON, Solicitor, Malton; of Messrs. **M. & F. DAVIDSON**, Solicitors, No. 18, Spring-gardens, S.W.; or, with orders to view, of **MR. PHILIP D. TUCKETT**, Land Agent and Surveyor, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LANDS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1853), 2, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.—To Landowners, the Clergy, Estate Agents, Surveyors, &c., in England and Wales, and in Scotland. The Company advances money, unlimited in amount, for the following works of agricultural improvement, the whole outlay and expense in all cases being liquidated by a rent-charge for 25 years:—

1. Drainage, irrigation and warping, embanking, enclosing, clearing, reclamation, planting for any beneficial purpose engines or machinery for drainage or irrigation.
2. Farm roads, tramways, and railroads for agricultural or farming purposes.
3. Jetties or landing places on the sea coast, or on the banks of navigable rivers or lakes.
4. The erection of farm houses, labourers' cottages, and other buildings required for farm purposes, and the improvement of and additions to arm houses and other buildings for farm purposes.

Landowners assessed under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter, or Commission, in respect of any public or general works of drainage or other improvements, may borrow their proportionate share of the costs, and charge the same with the expenses of the lands improved.

No investigation of title is required, and the Company, being of a strictly financial character, do not interfere with the plans and execution of the works, which are controlled only by the Government Enclosure Commissioners.

For further information and for forms of application, apply to the Hon. WILLIAM NAPIER, Managing Director, 2, Old Palace-yard, S.W.

TO SOLICITORS, &c., requiring DEED BOXES,

will find the best-made article lower than any other house. Lists of Prices and sizes may be had gratis or sent post free.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, oppo site Somerset House

Established nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 sent carriage free.

WANTED, by the LIFE INVESTMENT, MORTGAGE, and ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS of AGENTS for several localities in England and Scotland. Middle-aged men preferred.—Apply, Head Office, 8, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, EDWIN YELLAND, Manager.

ESTATES AND HOUSES, Country and Town
Residences, Landed Estates, Investments, Hunting Seats, Fishing and Shooting Quarters, Manors, &c.—Mr. JAMES BEAL'S REGISTER of the above, published on the 1st of each month, forwarded per post, or may be had on application at the Office, 209, Piccadilly, W.—Particulars for insertion should be forwarded not later than the 28th of each month.

Surrey, near the Town of Dorking, and within one mile of the Gomshall Station.—A very desirable Residential Property, known as Abinger-hall, including an excellent Mansion, with delightful pleasure grounds, surrounded by park-like pasture, wood, and forest land; also a superior Farm; the whole containing nearly 200 acres.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, Gresham-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, at TWELVE for ONE (unless an acceptable offer should be previously made by private contract), the above highly important RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as Abinger-hall, in the parish of Abinger, about four miles from the Dorking, and one from the Gomshall Stations on the Reading Branch of the South-Eastern Railway, and only about four miles from London. It is situated in the most picturesque part of the county of Surrey, and offers unusual advantages to gentlemen fond of sporting. The property comprises a mansion substantially built, having two wings faced by a colonnade, a gravelled terrace walk, enclosed by an ornamental iron railing, extends along the whole front, and is nearly 200 feet in length, in the centre of which are two flights of stone steps, leading to a tastefully laid out parterre and second terrace; on the western side of the mansion also approached from the terrace are a flower-garden and beautifully sloping lawn and pleasure grounds, studded with variegated hollies, cedar deodaras, and other choice shrubs, including some finely-grown laurels. Abinger-hall stands on an eminence in the centre of about 50 acres of rich undulating park-like pasture land, through which runs a stream of water, forming an agreeable object in the landscape view of the surrounding country. It is approached from the Dorking and Guildford road by a carriage drive, which is sheltered on one side by belts of plantation, and partly on the other by a turfed bank, planted with rare shrubs. The stabling and kitchen-gardens are conveniently near but not within view of the mansion. At the northern portion of the estate is the farm known as Hackhurst, comprising about 116 acres, let to a highly respectable tenant, and in the village of Abinger are several cottages. Particulars with plans and conditions of sale are being prepared, and when completed may be obtained of

FARRER, OUVRE, & FARRER, 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; and of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Sussex.—Warnham-court.—A very choice Residential Estate, comprising a superior stone-built Mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with pleasure grounds and gardens, situated in the centre of a richly timbered deer park, also a compact farm, model homestead, bailiff's house, and labourers' cottages; the whole embracing an area of 383a. 2r. 3p.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, Gresham-street, London, on THURSDAY, June 29, at TWELVE for ONE (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the above valuable ESTATE, known as Warnham-court, the residence of the late Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., comprising a superior stone built mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, most exquisitely placed on rising ground, in the centre of a beautifully timbered park, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. It is most substantially erected, complete in internal decoration, and arranged with every regard to comfort. The pleasure grounds surrounding the house and including a noble conservatory are laid out with great taste. The kitchen gardens are well arranged, screened from the pleasure grounds, and are amply supplied with vineries, peach-house, &c. The mansion is situated in the parish of, and near to the village and church of Warnham, in a first-rate hunting and sporting district; only two miles from the town and railway station at Horsham, 11 from Dorking, 23 from Brighton, and 24 from London. The railway, which is in course of construction and will shortly be completed, from Leatherhead by Dorking to Horsham, passes through the parish of Warnham, in which a station will be erected. The estate contains 383a. 2r. 3p., part of which is arable, the whole in the highest state of cultivation, with a newly-erected model homestead, bailiff's house, cottages for labourers, and other conveniences.

Particulars with plans and conditions of sale, are preparing, and when ready may be obtained of

Messrs. FAIRFOOT, WEBB, D'AETH, Solicitors, 13, Clement's-inn, W.C.; and with orders by view of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Gloucestershire.—Very desirable Freehold Investment, situated in the parish of Brockworth, about four miles from the city of Gloucester, and only six miles from the fashionable town of Cheltenham. It comprises an excellent Farm, with good Residence, capital Agricultural Buildings, and 317a. 1r. 39p. of very productive Arable and Pasture Land.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL HOTEL, Gresham-street, London, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at TWELVE for ONE, the FREEHOLD ESTATE known as the Park Farm, pleasantly situated in the parish of Brockworth, including a good residence, recently erected farm-buildings, and immediately surrounding the premises, 317a. 1r. 39p. of excellent arable and pasture land, which is let to a first-class tenant at £212 per annum.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the King's Head and Spread Eagle Hotels, Gloucester; at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham; or of

W. H. CLIFTON, Esq., Solicitor, Romford, Essex; at the place of sale, and of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

In Chancery "Sadd v. King."—Suffolk.—The Bradley Estate, an important Freehold Property, situated in the parishes of Great and Little Bradley, Thurlow, and Cowlinge, comprising a family residence, four farms, the Royal Oak Publichouse, several cottages, and 1,072a. 2r. 25p. of land; also the manor or reputed manor of Little Bradley, and the advowson or perpetual presentation to the rectory of that parish, the annual value of the whole amounting to upwards of £1,560.

MESSRS. BEADEL will SELL by AUCTION, by order of His Honour the Master of the Rolls, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, Gresham-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, in one lot, or if not so sold, then in five lots, the above very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situated in a fire springing district, nine miles from Newmarket, 15 from Bury, five from Haverhill, and six from the Dullingham Station on the Great Eastern Railway. It comprises a substantial and convenient family residence, known as Bradley-place, pleasantly situated near the church, with offices, stabling, coach-house, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations; the Place Farm, two cottages, agricultural buildings, and 451a. 2r. 12p. of arable and pasture land; the Hall and Maling Farm, consisting of a good farm residence, with stabling, granaries, harness and coach-houses, set of well-arranged agricultural buildings, a small farmhouse occupied by the bailiff, mowing office and buildings, eight labourers' cottages, and 319a. 1r. 2p. of arable and pasture land and plantations, the whole of the above is in hand. The Norley Moat Farm, comprising a well-built farmhouse, with stabling, farm buildings, and 282a. 3r. 25p. of land in the occupation of Messrs. Pratt, highly respectable tenants, at a rental of £450 per annum. The Royal Oak Publichouse, very substantially built, with five rooms, stabling, offices, and 38a. 3r. 26p. of land, let at £70 per annum, together with the manor or reputed manor of Little Bradley, with its rights, royalties, and emoluments, and the advowson or perpetual presentation to the rectory, the tithes of which have been commuted at £250 per annum. The whole estate extends to 1,072a. 2r. 25p., and comprises nearly the entire parish of Little Bradley, forming a very compact property, and offering unusual facilities for sporting. Mr. Goodley, the bailiff, will show the estate.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, are preparing, and may shortly be had of

J. A. COPLAND, Esq., Solicitor, Chelmsford; of Messrs. CHURCH, PRIOR, & BIGG, Solicitors, 38, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.; or of

Messrs. JAY KOSK & SPAHKE, Solicitors, Bury St. Edmund's; of JAMES ALLEN P. Esq., Waltham Abbey; of W. H. SAMS, Esq., Clare; of T. H. DIXON, Esq., 5, New Baswell-court, London, W.C.; of Messrs. KIMBER & ELLIS, 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.; of Messrs. THOMSON & DEBENHAM, Salter's-hall, St. Swinburn-lane, E.C.; and of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Periodical sales of Absolute or Contingent Reversions to Funded or other Property, Annuities, Policies of Assurance, Life Interests, Railway, Dock, and other Shares, Bonds, Clerical Preferences, Rent Charges, and all other descriptions of present or prospective Property.

MR. FRANK LEWIS begs to give notice that his SALES for the present year will take place at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, Gresham-street, on the following days, viz.:
Friday, May 12, Friday, July 14, Friday, October 13,
Friday, June 9, Friday, August 11, Friday, November 10,
Friday, September 8, Friday, December 8.

Particulars of properties intended for sale are requested to be forwarded at least 14 days prior to either of the above dates, to the offices of the auctioneer, 36, Coleman-street, E.C., where information as to value, &c., and printed cards of terms may be had.

CHAMBERS TO BE LET, at the head of Chancery-lane, in Holborn, comprising four elegant and commodious apartments, with W.C. &c.—Apply to ALEX. KIRKLAND, Estate Agent, 3, Carey-street, Lin. coln's-inn.

Upper Sydenham and West Brompton.—Abundantly secured Freehold Ground-rents, with very valuable Reversion in 38 years, and Two Freehold Shops, occupying a commanding position in a main thoroughfare.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER will SELL, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 22, at ONE punctually, in Two Lots, a most amply-secured FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £12 10s. per annum, secured for 58 years upon very valuable property, which comprises a total area of nearly three acres, and includes 30 houses, with shops, a large corner tavern, a beer-shop, 13 cottages, extensive workshops and stabling, all lying together, situated in Dartmouth-road and Wilton-road, Upper Sydenham, and estimated to produce a rack-rent of £1,200 a-year; also two freehold houses, with shops, known as 3 and 4, Holmes-row, and a plot of ground adjoining, situated in Fulham road, opposite the Park-walk, in the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, occupied by Mr. Wayt, fishmonger, and Mr. Floyd, grocer, let on lease for about five years unexpired, at the very low rental of £41 per annum, at the expiration of which term a considerable increase may be expected.

Particulars of W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., Solicitor, 81, Guildford-street, W.C. of Messrs. NORRIS & SON, Solicitors, 2, Bedford-row; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

Valuable Freehold Ground Rents, amounting to £210 per annum, arising from properties at Hackney-road and Cambridge-heath, with reversions in from 52 to 61 years.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER will SELL, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 22, at ONE punctually, in Lots, valuable FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, amounting to about £210 per annum, abundantly secured upon 62 houses, viz.—Nos. 37 to 42, Great Cambridge-street, Nos. 17 to 20 and 25 to 27, Edith street, Nos. 1 to 6, on the south side of Herbert-street, Nos. 6 to 8, Windmill-street, and Nos. 1 to 4, Tulierie-place, Hackney-road; and Nos. 1 to 23, Ash-grove, the Prince of Wales public-house, Nos. 1 to 11, Barclay place, all near the main road known as Mare-street, Hackney. The leases expire in terms varying from 52 to 61 years, and the rack rentals are estimated at £1,300 per annum.

Particulars of H. J. GODDEN, Esq., Solicitor, 168, Fenchurch-street; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

City of London.—Freehold Investment of the first-class, situation within three doors of Cheapside, and producing a clear income of £1,600 per annum.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER will SELL, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 23, at ONE punctually, a very valuable and important FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising two handsome newly-erected warehouses, now occupied by one firm, and known as Nos. 3 and 3a, Wood street, Cheapside. The premises each comprise six floors, including basement, are admirably lighted, and most substantially built, and let under two leases for terms of about 28 years unexpired, to Messrs. Bolton and Tidswell, at rentals of £900 and £700 respectively, amounting together to £1,600 per annum, the lessees covenanting to insure, repair, and pay all outgoings, leaving the above rents, which are payable quarterly, free of all deductions save property tax.

Particulars of Messrs. RANDALL & SON, Solicitors, 14, Tokenhouse-yard; and of the Auctioneers, No. 80, Cheapside.

BROOKS & SCHALLER (removed from Piccadilly).—The INDEX, printed MONTHLY (first published in 1820), of ESTATES, Country and Town Houses, Manors, Hunting Quarters, Shootings and Fishings, Farms, &c., to be LET or SOLD, can be had (free) at their Offices, 25, Chancery-street, St. James's, S.W., opposite the Junior United Service Club. Particulars inserted without charge, but for next publication must be forwarded before the 25th of each month.

Dorsetshire.—The Godmanstone Estate and Manor, a valuable and important freehold property, situated about five miles from Dorchester, extending over about 1,120 acres.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, near Guildhall, in the city of London, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at ONE o'clock precisely, the GODMANSTONE ESTATE, together with the Manor of Godmanstone, a valuable and important freehold property, situated about three miles from Cerne Abbas, five from Dorchester, on the South-Western and Great Western Railways, and 13 from Weymouth and Sherborne, in a very picturesque and fine sporting part of the county of Dorset. It consists of several compact farms, with comfortable farm-houses and well-arranged agricultural buildings, accommodation lands, and small occupations, a water cornmill, blacksmith's shop, dwelling-houses, and numerous cottages forming nearly the entire village and parish of Godmanstone; the whole extending over about 1,120 acres of land, in arable, pasture, meadow, and water meadow, intersected by capital roads, and partly bounded by a stream of water, in which is some good trout fishing. The lands afford excellent partridge shooting, and the estate is in the centre of the meets of the well-known packs of hounds of Lord Polimore and Mr. Radcliffe. The property is in the occupation of highly respectable tenants at moderate rentals, and of the estimated value of £1,100 per annum.

May be viewed on application to the various tenants, and particulars, with plans, shortly had at the King's Arms Hotel, Dorchester; Victoria, Weymouth; Antelope, Sherborne; of Messrs. HAWKINS, BLOXAM, PATERSON, & POWER, Solicitors, 2, New Bowswell-court, Lincoln's-inn; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Bexley, Kent.—Valuable and compact Freehold Brewery, with every convenience for carrying on a lucrative trade.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, JULY 7th, at ONE o'clock, a valuable and compact FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the Kent Brewery, eligibly situated at Old Bexley, in the county of Kent, about three and a half miles from the Dartford and Erith Railway Stations, six from Woolwich, and close to the proposed Bexley Station on the Lewisham and Dartford Branch of the North Kent line, now in course of construction and rapidly approaching completion. The premises (upon which a lucrative trade has been carried on for many years) consist of a very comfortable dwelling house, with garden; brew-house, with eight-quarter mash tun, boiling back under back, and coolers, worked by a steam engine, ale stores and hop lofts, malt house with malt rooms, cistern, kiln, &c., stabling for six horses, and every convenience for the business; the whole occupying an area of about an acre.

May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, shortly had at the inns in the neighbourhood; of JOHN FRIELAND, Esq., Solicitor, 6, St. Thomas-street, S.E.; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Strand, close to Somerset-house.—Valuable Freehold Property producing a rental of £240 per annum, and offering a first-rate investment.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, near Guildhall, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, at ONE o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract) a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, eligibly situated, No. 149, Strand, close to Somerset house, one of the best positions in that important leading thoroughfare. It consists of a substantial dwelling-house, containing ample accommodation for a family or for business purposes, capital double-fronted shop, with plate-glass front, well-lighted show-room, store-rooms, &c., and large stores, cellars, and other conveniences on the basement. Let to Professor Jas. Tennant, who has occupied the premises for many years, on lease, for a term which will expire in 1868, at the very low rent of £240 per annum. The property has a frontage to the Strand of 20 feet, extending in depth about 80 feet, and occupies the important area of upwards of 1,200 superficial feet.

May be viewed with cards only, by permission of the tenant, and particulars shortly had of A. W. HWIN, Esq., Solicitor, 6, Gray's-inn-square; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Gloucestershire.—The Buckholdt Manor Estate, a valuable and attractive Freehold Property, beautifully situated about six miles from Gloucester and Cheltenham, and containing about 255 acres.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, in JULY, the BUCKHOLDT MANOR ESTATE, a valuable freehold and tithe-free property, situated in the parish of Cranham, about six miles from Gloucester and Cheltenham, and justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the county of Gloucester. It consists of a residence, with stabling and offices, lawn, gardens, and paddock and ornamental woodland, forming part of the well-known Cranham Woods, the whole containing about 255 acres, part of which is at present unenclosed. A more descriptive advertisement will shortly appear.—62, Old Broad-street.

Huntingdonshire.—Valuable and compact Freehold and Copyhold Estate, in the parish of Brampton, near the town of Huntingdon, containing about 70 acres.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, near Guildhall, in the city of London, in JULY, a valuable and compact FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD ESTATE, situated in the parish of Brampton, about a mile from the village, three miles from the town of Huntingdon, and immediately contiguous to the estates of his Grace the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Sandwich. It consists of several enclosures of productive arable and pasture land, with a farmyard and farm-buildings, partly bounded and intersected by the high turnpike roads from Huntingdon to Thrapston, and from Buckdon to Acemby. The whole containing about 70 acres, to which are attached some valuable rights of common. Let to Mr. James Stokes, as yearly tenant, at a low rent.

May be viewed on application to the yearly tenant, and particulars with plans, shortly had at the George Hotel, Huntingdon; of Messrs. PAKKIN & PAGDEN, Solicitors, 5, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Preliminary Advertisement.—Wood-street, Cheapside.—Valuable and extensive Freehold Property, occupying the highly important area of nearly 10,000 superficial feet, in the centre of the Manchester straw bonnet and silk markets, one of the very best positions in the city of London. With early possession.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, near Guildhall, in the city of London, in JULY next, a very valuable and extensive FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated Nos. 29 and 30, Wood-street, Cheapside, in close proximity to some of the largest wholesale Manchester straw bonnet establishments in the city of London. It has a frontage to Wood-street of about 45 feet, extending in depth 145 feet, and occupies the highly important area of nearly 10,000 superficial feet, and presents a site for a large establishment rarely to be met with. A more descriptive advertisement will appear shortly.

To be viewed by cards only, by permission of the tenants, and particulars had shortly of

Messrs. WADESON & MALLESON, Solicitors, No. 11, Austin-frirs; Messrs. TILLOTT & CHAMBERLAIN, Architects, No. 7, Gresham-street; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Preliminary.—Valuable Freehold Estates, situated in the parishes of Lingfield and Tandridge, in the county of Surrey, containing together about 250 acres. With possession.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions from the Executors of the late J. T. Kelsey, Esq., to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, near Guildhall, in JULY, in Three Lots, the following valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, situated in the parishes of Lingfield and Tandridge, four miles from the East Grinstead, Elenbridge, and Goldstone Stations, in the county of Surrey—viz., Mitchell's Farm, with farm-house, farm-buildings, and two cottages, and 13a, 1r. 10p. of arable pasture, and wood land, bounded by good roads, and affording capital shooting; Driver's Farm, with farm cottage and buildings, and 6a, 2r. 18p. of arable and pasture land; and Crowhurst Land Farm, with farm cottage and buildings, and 63 acres of land. The estates are all in hand, and possession may be had at Michaelmas next. A more descriptive advertisement will shortly appear, when

Particulars, with plans, may be had at the inns in the neighbourhood; of JAMES CROSBY, Esq., Solicitor, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Eastbourne, Sussex.—Valuable Freehold Marine Residence, with large gardens, greenhouses, conservatory, and stabling for seven horses; with immediate possession.

MESSRS. NORTON & TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE, near Guildhall, in the month of June (unless previously disposed of by private contract), a valuable FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, at Eastbourne, known as Froehardt, situated close to the Grand Parade, commanding extensive sea views, and surrounded by its own ornamental pleasure grounds. It is in perfect decorative and substantial repair, ready for immediate occupation, and contains four attic bed rooms for servants; on the first floor, four principal bed-rooms, dressing-room, day and night nurseries, nurse's and lady's-maid's rooms, and water-closets; ground floor, entrance-hall, elegant drawing-room and library, bay windows opening to a terrace, spacious dining-rooms, breakfast parlour, large ornamental conservatory, gentleman's-room, and water-closets; capital domestic offices, with every convenience for a large establishment; detached stabling for seven horses, double coach-house, chaise-house, rooms for coachman and groom, harness-room, &c., all fitted on the most improved principle; extensive and tastefully-disposed pleasure grounds, with terraces, conservatory, vineyard, &c., the whole of which have been well kept, and are in beautiful order.

Particulars, when ready, may be had of Mr. E. C. GIFFORD, Esq., 41, Westbourne-street-near Hyde-park-gardens; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; and of Messrs. NORTON & TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.